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Settlers thanked Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, right, after he talked with them Monday.

## Warsaw Publishes Tapes of Talks By Solidarity on Takeover Theme

**From Agency Dispatches**  
WARSAW — Authorities said on Monday that the Solidarity union held a secret meeting last week in which members discussed a takeover of power from the Communist regime.  
The statements, including remarks by union leader Lech Walesa, were taken from taped recordings of a closed meeting of Solidarity's regional chiefs in Radom last Friday. They were confirmed as authentic by Mr. Walesa and a union spokesman, both of whom claimed they were taken out of context.  
The comments were broadcast on state radio and published in the official press as part of a mounting war of words between the union movement and the ruling Communists.  
"Confrontation is inevitable and confrontation will take place," Mr. Walesa was heard to say in one excerpt.  
He said that he had never trusted anyone in authority since the suppression of a workers' revolt in

1970 and added that he had been mistaken in advocating a moderate line.  
"Let us abandon all illusions. They have been thumping their noses at us from the very beginning," he said.  
Other Solidarity leaders at the Radom meeting called for the establishment of a provisional government which would guarantee Moscow's security interests in Poland and pave the way for free elections.  
Mr. Walesa, contacted at his Gdansk headquarters by telephone, acknowledged that he had made the remarks but said that they had been taken out of context.  
The excerpts quoted militant leader Jan Rulewski as advising the union to form a temporary government "to stabilize the situation in the country until there are elections."  
Solidarity spokesman Marek Brunne, in a telephone interview, confirmed the press account. He suggested a tape of the session was

red flag with a white star and carried in Spanish the name of one of El Salvador's leftist guerrilla groups, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.  
The hijackers had told the tower before any passengers had been released in Barranquilla that 246 passengers and 16 crewmembers were aboard the three planes. That would leave 208 persons still aboard the three aircraft.  
Nicaragua said in a statement it was closing its air space, apparently to prevent the hijackers from flying there.  
The government agreed to refuel all three jets after the hijackers released seven of the hostages, including three ailing passengers, but said it could give the hijackers only two — not three — sets of flight charts.  
The hijackers identified themselves variously as Puerto Rican separatists and Salvadoran "International Commandos."  
A leaflet issued in Aruba and obtained by United Press International identified the hijackers as the "Salvadoran International Aviation Commander" and said the hostage-taking was in honor of three Latin American revolutionaries. They claimed to have 10 members aboard each plane — two DC-9s of the Venezuelan airline Aeropostal and a Boeing 727 belonging to Avensa, another Venezuelan domestic airline.  
Hijacked From 3 Cities  
The three airliners were hijacked from three Venezuelan cities, the Barranquilla airport administrator, Ramon Pacheco, told Caracol in an interview from the airport tower.  
He said that the hijackers claimed to be armed with sub-machine guns and grenades.  
One of the three planes, an Aeropostal flight destined for Barcelona, Venezuela, from Caracas, was forced at first to fly to the Caribbean island of Aruba, where 17 women and children were allowed to get off, Mr. Pacheco said. An Aeropostal spokesman in Caracas said 22 passengers disembarked in Aruba.  
There were also conflicting reports on the number of persons aboard the planes. Mr. Pacheco said there were 314 persons, passengers and crew, involved in the hijackings, but the airline companies said that 246 passengers were involved with a combined crew of 16. This was confirmed by the hijackers.  
The first of the hijacked planes (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

guards will make will be against radio and television," he was quoted as saying.  
Mr. Bujak also was quoted as saying, "a general strike should be prepared and the union should wait for a good reason to start it."  
Karol Modzelewski, an influential activist, referred to an inevitable clash between Solidarity and the authorities, noting: "That will be the final struggle."  
Bitter Debate  
The newspaper accounts also detailed bitter, militant debate in which Mr. Walesa bowed before radicals and militants demanding direct action and confrontation with the government.  
At one point, Warsaw region deputy chairman Seweryn Jaworski threatened Mr. Walesa if he remained too moderate.  
"If you make a step back, I will cut your head off," Mr. Jaworski said. "And if I don't do it, someone else will."  
Mr. Walesa, apparently because

of pressure, followed the belligerent mood.  
"We should not speak loudly about confrontation," he said. "We have to say: We love us, we love Socialism and the party, and of course we love the Soviet Union. And we should perform our job by fait accompli and wait."  
"There will be a confrontation, but it cannot take us by surprise. It is unavoidable," he said.  
The Radom meeting from which the broadcast excerpts came issued a draft resolution threatening a general strike if the government was granted emergency law and order powers and virtually rejecting Solidarity participation in a so-called "front of national agreement" expanded coalition.  
The latest in the 16-month series of confrontations between the independent union and the Communist government was sharpened when the government revealed on Sunday that it was seeking a three-

## Sinai Merchants End Blockade, Hold Talks With Israeli Minister

**By William Claiborne**  
Washington Post Service  
YAMIT, Sinai Peninsula — Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon on Monday personally ended a government confrontation with militant settlers who barricaded themselves in this desert development town. He promised to return with a new offer of property compensation when Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai next spring.  
Two hours before Mr. Sharon arrived, about 100 merchants ended their four-day blockade of Yamit, in which they had welded shut the gate to the only entrance to the town and barricaded the access road with coils of barbed wire.  
After meeting for 90 minutes with the Yamit Action Committee, which has rejected government offers of compensation as being too low, Mr. Sharon described the settlers' plight as "tragic" and said efforts would be made to reach a fair settlement for property that is to

be abandoned when the last third of the Sinai is returned to Egypt on April 25.  
In a conciliatory tone that contrasted sharply with hard-line statements recently made by other Cabinet ministers, Mr. Sharon said after the meeting: "I could not underestimate the difficulties people are facing here. Altogether, it is a tragedy that people who decided to build their lives here and were brought here by the government of Israel and motivated by the government to come and settle here and who spent some of their best years here have to move from here."  
Ehrlich to Get Proposals  
Mr. Sharon said he discussed compensation proposals with the settlers and would present them to Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich, who is filling in while Prime Minister Menachem Begin recuperates from a broken thigh.  
"The people understand that the

problems, which are very complicated, might be solved if only it is quiet and everything is done according to the law," Mr. Sharon said.  
The intercession of Mr. Sharon in a dispute that for months has been passed among various government officials appeared to signal a renewed effort to find a solution.  
The Yamit compensation holdouts are distinct from the approximately 100 families who in the last three months have moved into abandoned Sinai settlement homes as an ideological protest against the withdrawal.  
The Yamit merchants had previously threatened to forcibly resist any attempt by the Israeli Army to break through the barricade and said they would hold out until April 25 if their demand for an average compensation of \$265,000 was not met.  
Following the discussions with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### INSIDE

#### Libyan 'Hit Team'

Declaring that "we have the evidence and he knows it," President Reagan says that Americans should not believe Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi's denial that he has sent a murder squad to the United States to kill him and other leaders. Page 2.

#### Turkish Aid

Turkey's requirements for government financial aid from major industrialized countries will be virtually eliminated by 1983, two years earlier than originally expected, Deputy Premier Turgut Ozal says. Page 2.

### TOMORROW

#### Focus on Israel

A special supplement on Israel will appear in Wednesday's editions of the IHT.

## 3 Venezuelan Airliners Hijacked by Guerrillas

**From Agency Dispatches**  
BARRANQUILLA, Colombia — Hijackers who forced three Venezuelan airliners early Monday to Barranquilla freed all women and children 10 hours later and the three planes took off for an undisclosed destination.  
They had threatened to blow up all three planes unless authorities provided maps of Central America and Cuba.  
The three jets have fuel for little more than an hour's flying time, a reporter for the Colombian radio chain Caracol said from the Barranquilla airport's control tower.  
Fifty-four passengers in all were freed here during the day.  
The three planes took off within minutes of the release of 35 women, 7 children and 2 men, the Caracol reporter said. Ten other passengers had been released at the airport earlier.  
Leaflets distributed to the passengers indicated the hijackers were Salvadoran leftist guerrillas. The pamphlets had pictures of a



An injured South African soldier with a bandage over his eye and other troops being flown out of the battle zone in Angola.

## Khmer Communists Abolish Their Party

**From Agency Dispatches**  
BANGKOK — The ousted Khmer Rouge regime of Cambodia abolished its Communist Party at a meeting of its Central Committee, the Khmer Rouge Radio announced on Monday.  
The radio, believed to be broadcasting from southern China and monitored in Bangkok, said that the decision on Sunday was reached after the party had "collected opinions expressed by the Cambodian people from all walks of life" — both from Cambodian people inside the Communist Party and outside the party.  
The announcement comes at a time when the Khmer Rouge government of Democratic Kampuchea — still seated at the United Nations — is under pressure from the non-Communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations to enter into a "peace coalition government" with two non-Communist Cambodian resistance factions.

The proposal came from Singapore Deputy Prime Minister S. N. S. Rajaratnam last month, when he called for a "loose coalition government" of the Khmer Rouge, forces of former Premier Son Sann and former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.  
The Singapore minister said then that Mr. Sann and Prince Sihanouk had agreed to the proposed coalition, with the aim of bringing about withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and UN-supervised elections. Each of the three resistance groups would retain control of its own affairs under the arrangement.  
In the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese news agency reported on Monday that the Vietnamese-backed administration has renewed charges that the United States, China and other "reactionaries" are making use of international aid to sabotage its administration in Cambodia.  
Food deliveries have recently resumed to Cambodians trekking to the Thai border. A Western diplomatic source in Bangkok said that Vietnamese forces have been "roaming up and down the border for the past month."



PAS DE DEUX — A Thai artisan bends in harmony with the stone as he restores a statue decorating the royal palace in Bangkok. The city is being spruced up to prepare for celebration starting April 4 of its 200th anniversary and the bicentennial of the ruling Thai dynasty.

### 'Another Play'

"This looks like a step toward a coalition, but it is not yet clear what impact this has on their government," said an ASEAN diplomat in reaction to the announcement. He said it was a continuation of efforts by the Khmer Rouge to improve its image.

A Western diplomat called the announcement "another play" by the Khmer Rouge, saying "They have been going in this direction for months. They are on the defensive, in world opinion and in Cambodian opinion particularly."

The ASEAN diplomat said that two years ago the Khmer Rouge announced a political program that would restore Cambodia's monetary system, restore the family unit, allow religion and re-establish the education system — all of which were abolished while the Khmer Rouge was in power.

**Singapore Proposal**  
He said that the Khmer Rouge decision, coming two days after the removal of Pen Sovann as party secretary in the Vietnamese-backed rival government in Phnom Penh, had complicated the Cambodian situation.

Foreign ministers of ASEAN — comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — are due to meet in Thailand on Thursday to discuss strategy if the Khmer Rouge should agree to join a coalition.

## Poverty, Not Food Scarcity, Seen as Main Cause of Hunger

### Relief Groups Shifting Focus From Aid to Efforts to Reform Agricultural, Economic Patterns

**By Ann Crittenden**  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Of all the ills afflicting the human race, none seems more soluble — and at the same time more intractable — than hunger.  
On the one hand, enough grain is produced now to provide every man, woman and child on Earth with about 3,000 calories a day. That is more than the average level of consumption in the United States and about 50 percent above what is now considered to be a minimum acceptable level of caloric consumption.  
On the other hand, chronic malnutrition persists, often in countries where plenty of food is available, such as in India and Brazil.  
Although there is widespread uncertainty as to the actual numbers of malnourished, no one challenges the fact that a minimum of one to two hundred million people, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Southeast Asia, are severely malnourished, in the sense that they do not have the energy to function normally. Hundreds of millions more would eat better, and possibly more, if they could, nutritionists maintain.  
Why, then, does widespread caloric deprivation persist? Why has the real progress that has been made not eliminated hunger altogether?  
The answer, a surprising number of international food

experts agree, is that hunger is overwhelmingly the result of income inequality and poverty. Until these stubborn social and economic problems are solved, no amount of tinkering with relief programs or population control will eradicate world hunger, they believe.  
This has been a view expressed in hundreds of interviews with farmers, agronomists, agricultural economists, nutritionists and policy-makers in the United States and abroad.  
"Highly skewed rural incomes contribute both to widespread hunger, especially among the landless and near-landless, and also to stagnating food production," said Prof. C.P. Timmer of the Harvard Business School. "Without question, basic poverty — the lack of adequate purchasing power among consumers and food producers — is the most important cause of hunger. Eliminating poverty is the only solution to basic hunger."  
Malnutrition, a confusingly imprecise term, must be distinguished from outright famine, the emergencies that are almost always the result of sudden political upheavals or natural disasters, and which are dealt with through several generally effective international emergency relief agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund.  
A growing awareness of the distinction, and of the more systemic causes of malnutrition, has led many hunger organizations to shift their emphasis from relief efforts to at-

tempts to reform the agricultural and social patterns within developing countries.  
Many experts argue that the ultimate solutions will involve some combination of free market incentives for agriculture and equitable land-holding systems and social policies.  
Officials of relief organizations such as Save the Children, World Vision and Caritas, the Catholic relief organization, for example, talk not of feeding programs but of the need to increase employment and purchasing power among landless peasants — one of the toughest economic problems facing developing countries.  
U.S. Re-evaluating Policy  
Critics of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization argue that the agency needs to do more to push food-deficit countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, to put more emphasis on agricultural production.  
The World Bank and other multinational lending institutions are now pouring almost one-third of their loans into agricultural and rural development, and commitments to those sectors have more than doubled since 1975, to almost \$5 billion last year.  
In the United States, which supplies a rapidly increasing share of the food consumed in developing countries, some (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## S. Africa Reveals Drive On SWAPO in Angola

**From Agency Dispatches**  
JOHANNESBURG — South African troops knocked out the central headquarters of the South-West Africa People's Organization during a 145-mile strike into Angola last month, a military spokesman said Monday.  
The invasion, a three-week operation that ended Nov. 20, was South Africa's deepest penetration into Angola since the 1975 Angolan civil war, the spokesman said.  
He said four South African soldiers and 71 SWAPO guerrillas were killed, but that there was no contact with Angolan forces or their Soviet advisers. Large caches of arms, ammunition and food were destroyed, he added.  
The SWAPO headquarters was located at Chitcheuta, about 60 kilometers (35 miles) southeast of Cassinga, in the southwest Angolan province of Cunene, the spokesman said.

honeycombed with bunkers and laced with land mines.  
There was no exact indication why South Africa waited so long to release news of the latest attack. A military source said it had taken time for security authorities to clear the report.  
Guerrilla Bush War  
It was the second major South African invasion in less than four months to attack bases in Angola from which SWAPO is waging a guerrilla war against South African control of South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia, a pre-World War I German territory between South Africa and Angola.  
The spokesman refused to say how many troops crossed the border but said the force was much smaller than in August. An estimated 4,000 soldiers and an armored column invaded Angola then. South Africa claimed that 400 Angolans and SWAPO guerrillas and two Soviet advisers had been killed, and that 10 South Africans had died in 10 days of fighting.  
While the Angolan government announced the invasion in August, soon after it started and broadcast frequent bulletins giving its version of the fighting, it was silent this time. The operation was not revealed until the South African announcement.  
"There was a lot of Angolan air force activity during the operation as MIGs took off from Menongue, but they never showed aggressive intentions," the spokesman said.  
A South African Mirage shot down a Mig-21, apparently flown by a Cuban, during the period of the operation, but that took place 120 miles from the invasion area, he said.

**Follow-Up Action**  
The action was a follow-up to Operation Protea three months ago when the South Africans said they had killed about 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops in a 13-day incursion.  
This time the attacking force set up a temporary headquarters at Ionde, a former Portuguese trading post about 120 kilometers across the frontier, from where they could launch their main strike from a landing strip.  
Early on Nov. 4 South African fighter-bombers rocketed and bombed the SWAPO base, while troops parachuted from transport planes to the north to cut off escape routes. South African reporters at the scene said.  
The military spokesman said the SWAPO headquarters covered 36 square kilometers. He said it was









NEW ENGLAND STORM — A Boston woman took to skis Sunday after an unexpected storm dumped 10 inches (25 centimeters) of snow in the city. The storm continued Monday, killing eight persons in New England and leaving parts of the area under as much as two feet of snow.

## U.S. Governors Say They Expect Severe Public Service Restraints

By John Hebrers  
New York Times Service  
DURHAM, N.C. — Past and present leaders of the National Governors Association concluded in a weekend conference here that an era of severe restraints on public services lies ahead. They also said that state officials would be chiefly responsible for reaching an accommodation with the public on the use of declining resources.

"The federal government is doing nothing to help clarify the proper roles of the state and federal governments," the governors said after their discussions. "In fact, its economic program may tend to get in the way of the clarification of roles and responsibilities."

Many of the conference participants were Republicans, a fact that underscored their frustration with Washington. They came here from meetings in Washington with White House and congressional leaders that added to their displeasure with President Reagan's economic package.

### Deep Budget Cuts

In the meetings, they were told to expect further deep budget cuts. So far, they have not obtained from the president any of the new taxing authorities he promised to make up for the loss of federal funds.

Mr. Reagan has said that it will come later, but the governors said that they had been further frustrat-

ed by an inability to persuade the president not to turn welfare back to the states, a development that is one of his long-term goals. The governors want the federal government to assume full authority for welfare while the states take over in education, transportation, and other areas.

The governors' meeting here said they would continue to seek "specific trade-offs of responsibilities among the various levels of government." But this, they said, is frustrated by Mr. Reagan's desire to have the states take over most of what the federal government has been doing.

The governors said that the difficulty in reaching a consensus on the respective roles of the states and the federal government could be overcome at the state level.

"It is likely that consensus could be reached among governors for primary state leadership in the areas of education, the maintenance of infrastructure, law enforcement and state economic development," the governors concluded. "More specific proposals must be developed to clarify state priorities." By infrastructure, they referred to roads and other public works.

The talks on state responsibilities for the 1980s were sponsored by Duke University.

Governors attending were Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, chairman of the association; Lamar Alexander of Tennessee and Christo-

pher S. Bond of Missouri, all Republicans; and Scott M. Matheson of Utah, the chairman-elect; Joseph E. Brennan of Maine and James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, Democrats.

Former governors Reubin Askew of Florida and Terry Sanford of North Carolina, now president of Duke, attended as former association chairmen.

Large industrial states were not represented at the meeting. But the discussions addressed national rather than regional concerns. Others taking part by invitation were business leaders and journalists.

Much of the discussion was on the role of business in government affairs, as all levels of government move into a period of retrenchment.

All states, they said, will increasingly depend on business to provide jobs. The governors said, and the representatives of industry agreed, that the 1981 tax cut probably would not fulfill its objective of providing capital for industrial expansion because it offered so many benefits to special interests.

The participants seemed to be saying that the excessive tax benefits could have been avoided had the Reagan administration negotiated with business interests before sending its proposal to Congress. Governors will have to follow such a course if they hope to reach an accommodation on the management of declining public services, Gov. Snelling said.

## Air Controllers Found to Be Fit by U.S. Investigators

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Investigators for the National Transportation Safety Board have found that charges of government use of unqualified or medically unfit air traffic controllers to replace those who struck on Aug. 3 were "unfounded" in every case they looked into.

The 16 investigators have also discounted charges by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization that unsafe procedures were used after the walkout got under way.

And, regarding the Federal Aviation Administration, the investigators concluded that "major management changes must be made in the FAA administration of the system if the problems that existed before the strike are to be resolved."

The findings are in a report into how the system has been operating since the walkout. The safety board, which has five members, is to meet Tuesday to discuss the findings and consider proposals by the investigating team for recommendations to the FAA. Excerpts from the report were made available by staff members of the board.

Addressing the issue of how safe flying is, the report cited figures showing that the number of hazardous incidents decreased in the first two months after the walkout, compared with prestrike figures.

## Spain Warns Officers On Backing Dissidents

From Agency Dispatches  
MADRID — The army joint chief of staffs Monday ordered all army officers and noncommissioned officers to return to their respective posts, where they were told that the manifesto signed by 100 Madrid officers and enlisted men that criticized interference in the military was a serious act of indiscipline.

The army chiefs also said in a statement that any attempt to support such movement would be treated as a grave breach of military discipline.

The heads of all 11 Spanish military districts had been ordered to assemble their entire commands to warn them strongly of the danger of becoming involved with the statement or similar acts. Any breach of discipline following this warning would lead to court-martial, the army chiefs said.

Later all officers and men were allowed to return to their homes or barracks.

The joint chief of staffs' statement said that the army's code of discipline had been violated, Spain's democratic constitution ignored, and respect for the government and King Juan Carlos damaged by the manifesto, which was printed in newspapers Saturday.

The unprecedented move by the joint chiefs was made as Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and Defense Minister Alberto Oliart met to discuss the military unrest amid unconfirmed reports that other

units in the 241,000-man army were preparing similar anti-government statements.

The 46 officers and 54 enlisted men from the Madrid Military Command, meanwhile, remained under preventive house arrest for 14 days in the capital as a military judge studied possible prosecution.

### Signal of Unrest

The manifesto appeared to be the most serious signal of armed forces unrest since an abortive attempt to overthrow the regime by rightist military men in February.

It criticized government and press treatment of the armed forces, attacked political interference in military matters and expressed clear sympathy for officers arrested in connection with the abortive coup in February.

While government spokesmen discounted the idea of a new coup, other political figures and the press warned that Spain's democracy could be in danger.

The pro-government newspaper Diario 16 said that the manifesto showed clearly that a minority element — but a very active one — in the army was prepared to rebel against the government.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the conservative Popular Alliance Party, said that the military manifesto was not permissible. He blamed "a series of weak and incompetent governments" for failing to deal with the military question.

## South Africans Deny New Seychelles Charge

JOHANNESBURG — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha and top police authorities have denied new allegations that South Africa was involved in the attempted coup against the leftist government in the Seychelles.

Seychelles President Francis Albert René has said that South African police knew beforehand about the Nov. 25 coup attempt. He said one of the people arrested after the raid was a high-ranking South African security policeman who went to the Seychelles with the knowledge of his commanding officer.

On Monday in Victoria, Seychelles, the man in question, who identified himself as Martin Dolincheck, a member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service, said he took part in the coup attempt to help the organizer, a friend of his, and to fight Communism.

Mr. Dolincheck said at a news conference at Victoria police headquarters that his superiors were unaware of his plans when he took a leave of absence last month.

There was no comment from the National Intelligence Service of the prime minister's office on Mr. Dolincheck's news conference. But on Sunday night, responding to Mr. René's statement, Mr. Botha said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corp. that the allegations were ridiculous.

Mr. Dolincheck also said Monday that the Kenyan government was involved in the coup plans, Reuters reported. He said the aim of the operation had been to reinstate the former president, James Mancham, and added: "A new government would be flown in from Kenya. The Kenyan government agreed to provide two air-planes which would fly Kenyan soldiers and policemen to replace Tanzanian troops which were believed to be in this country. [There was no immediate reaction from Nairobi to his allegations.]

Police Minister Louis Le Orange denied that any South African policeman was ever involved in any coup attempt on the Seychelles. Lt. Gen. Johan Coetzee, head of South Africa's security police, denied that anyone named Martin Dolincheck or Anton Lubic, the name used on a false passport that Mr. Dolincheck said he had obtained, was a member of the South African police.

However, the English-language Star newspaper of Johannesburg quoted the Durban representative of the National Intelligence Service as saying that Mr. Dolincheck, under the name of Martin Donaldson, had worked for the agency until two months ago. Agency officials in Pretoria refused to comment.

### U.S. Warships Barred

SEYCHELLES (Reuters) — U.S. warships have been effectively barred from the Seychelles because the Pentagon refuses to disclose whether its ships are nuclear powered or armed, Foreign Minister Jacques Hudoual said Monday.

The archipelago is of strategic importance because its proximity to major shipping and oil lanes in the Indian Ocean. Western diplomats said no U.S. naval vessel had called in the Seychelles since the Socialist government of Mr. René made it obligatory in 1978 for foreign governments to declare whether naval vessels planning to anchor there were propelled by nuclear power or carried nuclear arms.

"We gave all foreign military powers that have a major military presence in the Indian Ocean the right to make six requests [a year] for port visits" on condition that the governments reveal such information, Mr. Hudoual said. "The Americans told us that for them this is a military secret."

## Wales' Rugby Team Bars S. African Tour

LONDON — Bowing to pressure from the British government and anti-apartheid groups, Wales on Monday canceled a proposed rugby tour of South Africa next year.

The Welsh Rugby Union announced that it was calling off the tour "with reluctance and much regret."

The decision was made last week but the union delayed the announcement until it had informed the South African Rugby Board, which has been trying to have South Africa readmitted to the international rugby arena.

The proposed Welsh tour had

raised the threat that black African countries, opposed to South Africa's system of racial segregation, would boycott the next Commonwealth games in Brisbane, Australia, in November, 1982.

There were demonstrations and riots during a tour of New Zealand earlier this year by the South African national rugby team, the Springboks.

The British government had made clear to the union that the proposed South African tour would contravene the 1977 Gleneagles agreement, an accord reached by Commonwealth heads of government to discourage sporting links with white-ruled South Africa.

In announcing the decision not to go to South Africa, union secretary Ray Williams said that the Welsh rugby authorities had reluctantly decided that the tour would be inadvisable and not in the best interests of the game in Wales.

### 'Very Substantial Progress'

However, he added: "In conveying this decision to the South African Rugby Board we have not forgotten to recognize the very substantial progress which their institution has already achieved in renewing all forms of racial discrimination and disadvantage from the rugby scene in that country."

In Cape Town, the South African Rugby Board president, Danie Craven, said that the Welsh decision not to tour South Africa was "a great shock and disappointment."

"Incomprehensible as the decision of the Welsh Rugby Union is to us, the South African Rugby Board accepts that they have their reasons to take their decision," Mr. Craven said.

South American, French and Irish rugby teams, as well as the British Lions, have toured South Africa in the last two years.

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## German Jailed For Killings in Warsaw Ghetto

HAMBURG — Arpad Wigand, a former World War II police chief in German-occupied Warsaw, was convicted and sentenced to 12½ years imprisonment on Monday for taking part in the killing of Jews.

Mr. Wigand, 75, was convicted of aiding and abetting murder in 100 cases. Two other defendants, Rolf Buscher and Richard von Colln, were given lesser sentences after the court was told that they spoke out against Mr. Wigand's order to shoot on sight any Jew who left the Warsaw ghetto.

Mr. Wigand's attorney, Jurgen Rieger, argued that the ghetto had to be sealed off to prevent the spread of typhus, but the court rejected that defense as "monstrous, scandalous and dubious."

Twenty local attorneys filed a complaint against Mr. Rieger, alleging that he defamed the victims of the Nazis in his defense.



## NATO Looks at Turkey

NATO ministers meeting in Brussels this week will again confront an issue that arises periodically to divide them: What to do about Turkey? That strategically critical country on the Western alliance's southeastern flank is currently calm politically, and its economic situation, though poor, is improving. The problem is that it owes its relative political stability and economic progress to a military dictatorship.

The dispute is between those alliance members, such as the United States, who contend that Turkey is so important strategically that it must be increasingly bolstered economically and militarily; and those, such as West Germany, who contend that economic leverage should be used to hasten Ankara's return to democracy.

There is little disagreement about Turkey's importance. A glance at the map shows that it lies south of the oil-producing region of the Soviet Union, north of the Arabian Peninsula, west of Iran and east of Bulgaria. It commands the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and it is the base from which the United States does much of its electronic spying on the Soviet Union. And now that the contribution of newly Socialist Greece is in question, NATO could become even more dependent on Turkey.

Nevertheless, West European leaders say they are being forced by public opinion to respond to human rights abuses and the abridgment of political freedom under the military dictatorship in Ankara. They are doing this by cutting back on economic aid. The United States, which argues that the generals need more time to restore democracy, has just announced a deepening of its military relationship with Turkey, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger emphasized that U.S. economic aid would continue as long as it is needed.

As always with Turkey, though, the NATO ministers will eventually have to ask where the real leverage lies. How much of a reduction in West European aid will it take to induce the generals to put an end to torture in Turkish prisons? How much will it take to persuade them to restore basic political rights, including freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the right to organize political parties? Will aid reductions get former Premier Bülent Ecevit out of jail sooner? What will be the effect of cutbacks on Turkish political and economic stability? If the Turks fail to respond, how long can NATO afford to wait? Those are the questions the ministers meeting in Brussels must deal with.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Canadians Find a Way

Canada has proved Churchill right again; democracy is the worst political system, save for all the others. Here is a vast and wealthy country that has been unable, for half a century, to agree on how to amend its loosely drawn constitution. Every change in it had to be enacted by the British House of Commons, meaning that Canada technically remained a colony of the Crown. As recently as last summer, it looked as if agreement was impossible between provinces and capital, English-speakers and French-speakers. For underlying this quarrel were the competing economic interests of the energy-rich West, industrial Ottawa and the maritime regions.

But look again: The Ottawa Parliament has finally approved a new constitution, 246-24. To be sure, Quebec's autonomist regime remains unhappy, contending that a new bill of rights chips away at its control over education. But that same bill assures the rights of French-speaking minorities throughout Canada. There will also be arguments about the charter's promise to uphold the rights of Indians and other native peoples hitherto protected by the British Crown. But these dissenters were expected.

The remarkable thing is that nine of Canada's 10 quarrelsome provinces have made

peace, with each other and with the arch-federalist prime minister, Pierre Trudeau. The key to agreement was Trudeau's acceptance of an amending formula championed by the western provinces. Any change in the new constitution will take the approval of at least seven provinces with 50 percent of Canada's population. Provinces that reject an amendment need not abide by its provisions. By U.S. standards — and Trudeau's — that is a substantial surrender of national power. But the victory was worth the concession.

In a large and diverse country, few things are more difficult than forming its regions into a more perfect union. It took secession and a civil war to settle comparable arguments in the United States. All the more credit then to a mellowed Trudeau and his reasonable opponents for settling a hard dispute in democratic fashion.

Unless Quebec's protests flare into an explosive challenge, the way is now open to give content to Canadian nationhood, perhaps even to realizing Trudeau's vision of a genuinely bicultural, bilingual state. That is good news for Canada's neighbors. And it should cheer all disciples of free government. The system worked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Progress in Honduras

Freely elected civilian presidents are an endangered species in Central America. So the election in Honduras of Dr. Roberto Suazo Córdova, a physician, after nine years of military rule, is a gratifying event — especially since the military favored his right-wing opponent. Still, this modest political quake won't have much meaning without serious regional aid from the United States.

Washington hopes Honduras will set the example for elections next year in El Salvador and Guatemala. But Honduras, although the poorest country in the region, has been spared full-scale insurgency. El Salvador and Guatemala are torn by civil wars, and elections there are unlikely to produce stability if they are boycotted by an armed opposition feeding on human rights abuses.

Even in Honduras, the democratic gain is more symbolic than real. Neither major party offered a substantive program; Dr. Suazo Córdova won with a rash pledge to raise incomes in a nearly bankrupt economy. The leading candidates had to promise that the

military would control security decisions and have a veto over all Cabinet choices.

Still, the Honduran experiment deserves support. Inviting the president-elect to Washington would send an anti-coup signal that the dimmest colonel could understand. And a surge of trade and economic aid could help keep the civilian regime afloat.

Without help, and with coffee prices plummeting, Honduras could pay its debts only by slashing imports and public expenditures, leaving an elected president to get the blame. Current U.S. assistance is \$60 million a year. Honduras could use four times that much.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration has only sketched out its long-promised Caribbean development plan. Secretary of State Alexander Haig now says its key elements will be freer trade in U.S. markets, investment incentives and more direct aid to insolvent countries. But there are still no details; those are promised for next year. For Honduras, it will be a long wait.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Back Toward Realism

When someone asked the White House to comment on November's high unemployment rate, Larry Speakes, the president's deputy press secretary, provided a response that marks a passage in White House commentary on economic policy: "This is the price that you have to pay for bringing down inflation."

Ah, so. It seems like only yesterday that the same White House was assuring the country that no price would be necessary. The magical powers of the supply side would take care of it. Tight money would choke off inflation while a huge tax cut generated rapid growth and rising employment.

Nearly every economist in America said it wouldn't work. Rising growth, they warned, was inconsistent with falling inflation. But the country was bored with the economists, and it decided to give the supply-side magic a try. The money squeeze continued. The tax cut was enacted four months ago. Now,

unhappily, the result is precisely what the most orthodox and boring of economists predicted. As Mr. Speakes said, the current method of bringing down inflation has a price that shows up in unemployment.

There are several ways to combat inflation, and they are best used in combinations varying with circumstances. The Reagan administration, through its excessive reliance on unrealistic hopes, now finds itself depending on one remedy alone — tight money — that has dire side effects.

Next month, when Mr. Reagan presents another year's budget and an economic message, he will have to deal with the recession and the somber outlook beyond it. He will have to take up again the central questions of taxes and money, for the 1981 plan has not survived the year. Mr. Speakes' mention of the price of lowering inflation indicates a return toward realism.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Dec. 8: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1906: German View of Iran

BERLIN — The news from Tehran concerning the impending death of the shah fails to excite comment here, as if the breakup of the Persian Empire hardly affected German interests. Said a celebrated political economist, Prof. Hans Delbrück: "If you imply an attempt to acquire fresh territory, colonies, ports, etc., you are decidedly wrong. The colonies we already have are in our hands full. The Baghdad Railway, in fact, is simply and purely a commercial undertaking, now more French than German."

### 1931: Women Battle Police

BELGRADE — During a terrific battle here after two students had been bayoneted and several others injured, a group of girl students formed a shock detachment and charged an armed cordon of police. When the police recoiled from the girls' onslaught and counterattacked, the women held their ground firmly, declaring they were ready to die for liberty. The battle raged all morning around the university, with students bombarding police with volleys of bricks, chairs or anything they could lay their hands on.

## Nuclear Constraints Undone

By Jessica Tuchman Mathews

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's resounding vote of no-confidence last week in the international system of safeguards on which trade in nuclear technology is premised is only the latest in a series of events and policy shifts that have all but wiped out American nonproliferation policy.

As one who had a hand in helping to formulate that policy during the Carter administration, I have watched with awe the rapidity with which the dismantling has taken place. The erosion began last spring in a close vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approving an administration request to permit a large new assistance program for Pakistan by waiving the law that prohibits assistance to a country trying to make nuclear weapons. The vote attracted little attention at the time, yet it was a significant milestone: In the first test of its own sanctions against nuclear proliferation, the United States was choosing to ignore them.

By the time the waiver reached the Senate floor a few weeks ago, there was no remaining doubt that Pakistan was aggressively preparing to build a bomb. It may be ready to stage a nuclear explosion in one year.

Nevertheless, the full Senate chose not to vote on the wisdom of the waiver. Sen. John Glenn, trying to redraw the line he had helped write into law a few years ago, offered an amendment requiring termination of American aid if Pakistan actually detonated a nuclear bomb. But the message that was conveyed that evening to Pakistan — and to who knows how many other interested governments — was not that the amendment had passed, which it narrowly did, but rather that nearly half the Senate (45 members) had voted against it, in the name of preserving "flexibility" for the president. The flexibility in this case is the flexibility to do nothing — as America did when India exploded its bomb in 1974.

### Little Ground for Optimism

Meanwhile Israel has bombed Iraq's research reactor. The International Atomic Energy Agency's response was not to investigate why Iraq, despite having no commercial nuclear facilities, was stockpiling hundreds of tons of uranium ore. Nor did it or any other group consider intelligence findings that Iraq was indeed pursuing a nuclear capability, despite having renounced the right to do so by signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Instead the IAEA called on its members to offer Iraq "emergency assistance" to rebuild the destroyed reactor.

France, Iraq's original supplier, responded. Discussions between France and Iraq have been under way since last summer. American officials are apparently not privy to the terms being negotiated, especially whether the new reactor will be as inexplicably large for its asser-

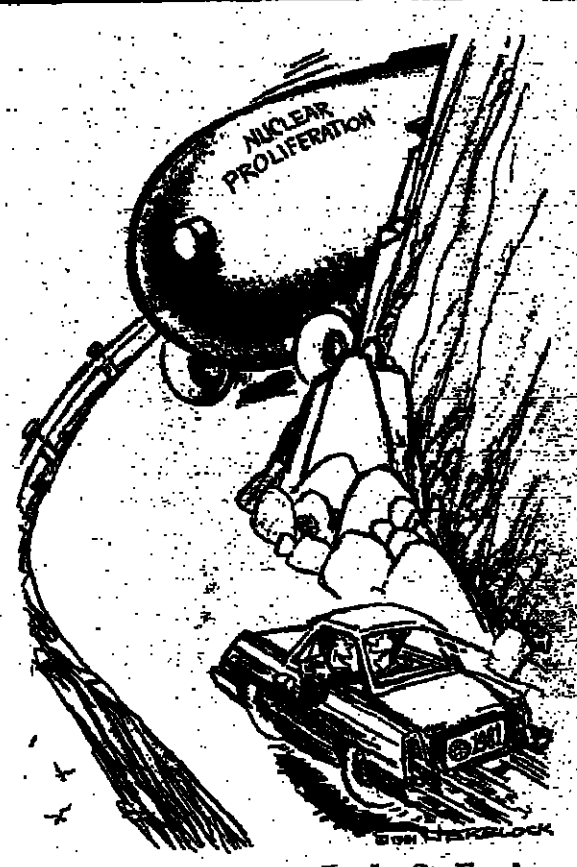
ed "research" purpose as the old one was, or whether this time France will insist that the reactor not be fueled with highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium.

France's recent agreement with South Africa does not offer much ground for optimism. The United States has been trying for years to get South Africa to accept safeguards on its nuclear facilities. Its leverage was the supply of fuel rods for South Africa's first power reactors scheduled for completion next year. But American law requires that South Africa first accept safeguards. Suddenly, in mid-November, it was announced that the reactor would be loaded on schedule with fuel rods made in France, and without safeguards. The action took American officials completely by surprise, cutting the ground out from under the U.S. government's position.

A few years ago, the nuclear supplier nations agreed to an informal moratorium on the transfer of reprocessing and enrichment plants — facilities that produce material that is directly usable in bombs. This year, for the first time since that agreement, a non-nuclear weapons state — Mexico — has invited bids for the construction of power reactors and let it be known that it wants "advanced technology" — enrichment and reprocessing — to be part of the deal. The suppliers' responses will be a major test of how much, or how little, is left of the will to slow nuclear proliferation. The outlook is clouded by the administration's recently announced willingness to transfer classified enrichment technology to Australia, making it all the harder to say no to others.

Several other thresholds have been quietly crossed. In extending an agreement that allows U.S.-supplied fuel to be reprocessed in Japan's pilot reprocessing plant, the administration, without congressional consultation, dropped two key provisions of earlier versions. One of these dealt with whether reprocessing plants, because they provide direct access to weapons-usable materials, can ever be effectively safeguarded. The other retained U.S. control over Japan's use of the separated plutonium. U.S. negotiators, unable to find acceptable conditions for ending nuclear cooperation with India, are reportedly considering major concessions. The United States wants international safeguards to continue to be applied to the used fuel (containing more than a ton of plutonium) it has supplied to India over 18 years. India has refused, and is reportedly considering a unilateral renunciation of the agreement and its attendant safeguards. To avoid that damaging precedent, U.S. negotiators may allow India to reprocess the U.S.-supplied fuel.

The Reagan administration let it be known from the outset that it planned a dramatic "shift in emphasis" from the Carter nonproliferation policy. It would emphasize American leverage as a "reliable nuclear supplier" rather than trying to restrict access to sensitive nuclear



'We've Been Pretty Lucky So Far.'

technologies. But leverage is only leverage if one is prepared to use it. The administration's easy acceptance of Pakistan's nuclear bomb program and many subsequent decisions signaled clearly that it was more interested in encouraging nuclear trade. The message was picked up not only by France, especially — that had reluctantly gone along with earlier U.S. insistence on a tough nonproliferation policy. Congress, overwhelmed with other concerns, failed to respond. The result has been a frighteningly swift unraveling of the containment net that had been slowly stitched together in the seven years since India's nuclear explosion shocked the world. No one knows where it will end or what it will now take to stop the process.

The writer, at present on the editorial page staff of The Washington Post, was director of global issues on the National Security Council during the Carter administration.

## Different Politics, but the Same Dangerous Money Myth

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Ronald Reagan and Francois Mitterrand are on opposite sides of the political spectrum. They both won office from electorates that were fed up with familiar leaders to the point of accepting the risk of experimentation.

The American preached that the way to national well-being was to reduce the weight of government and set the economy free, while the Frenchman offered greater government controls and more spending on social justice. Restive and disillusioned with leaders who didn't seem to make things work, voters decided to give a chance to people who said they knew how.

Now both men are in trouble. Reagan more so because he has been in charge half a year longer. Their theories aren't working. It is strange that in both cases the scapegoat has become the power of money.

In the United States, the administration blames Wall Street for not responding as predicted to the government's indulgence of the rich. The shock of David Stockman's confession that supply-side theory is really no more than "trickle-down" economics isn't so much the cynicism that kept him saying the opposite in public as it is the belief that the "trickle-down" approach ought to work better.

In France the blame is being put on the business community for "sabotaging" the government's recovery plan of spending and

taxing. There have been threats that if business doesn't swallow new constraints more cheerfully and create new jobs by investing, the government will "radically" limit its more nationalizing, more taxing and controls.

This parallel blame, although for opposite reasons, seems strange until you realize that both sets of theorists are pointing at the power of money.

### Faith in Formulas

Conservative Americans believe that money is benign and if only it is set free, it will soar, like a shot from a sling, creating production, jobs and prosperity for all. Socialist Frenchmen believe that money is benign and only if the state takes charge can it be made to create production, jobs and prosperity for all.

Either way, there is an underlying faith in the Marxist myth of money as the essential social power that can do anything, or block anything, if it is handled properly. Either way, there is a belief that modern economies require only the right formula to function smoothly, and if the formula doesn't work it's the fault of the money men.

The facts are bringing disillusionment for both sets of believers. Neither the United States, with its hopes pinned on a return to

more orthodox capitalism, nor France, with its hopes pinned on a mixed economy with a decided tilt to more Socialism, is making the promised headway.

It should be mentioned that scarcely anyone else is doing famously either. All the Communist economies are in grave trouble. West Germany is no longer the paragon. Only Japan remains relatively strong, and the Japanese are understandably terrified about what will happen to the export markets on which they depend for survival.

So the conclusion should be that there isn't a magic way to manage permanent growth and economic well-being. Neither pumping money out in inflationary floods nor squeezing the supply so far below demand that interest rates are at least double what used to be considered usury solves the problem. Neither concentrating money in state hands nor in private hands brings rapid recovery.

### Links and Fuel

Money is important, but after all it is only one part of the economic equation. It affects the other two parts — labor and management (whether private or state-controlled) — and it is affected by them. There is no way to disentangle the trio and command health with a single prescription.

Politicians, making promises, lead people to imagine that some kind of power can be grasped to drive the socioeconomic machinery, the way an ignition key and an accelerator are enough to drive a car. They neglect to mention that the car goes on only if all the parts are connected and in good order, and if there is enough gas in the tank. It would be better to talk about the difficult realities.

Labor has been too narrow-minded, too much concerned with immediate gains and rivalries to accept the fact that only greater productivity can bring greater rewards in the long haul.

Management has been too short-sighted, too eager to focus on this year's bottom line and come up with necessary concessions on dividing quick profits with labor, instead of enlisting its interests in the future. And money has been too irresponsible, too easily tempted by nonproductive shifting of gains, instead of developing the sources of wealth.

A government policy admitting the faults of all and pushing them into more sober but effective cooperation, instead of mutely watching the "hogs feeding at the trough" (Stockman's words), would have a slow but surer chance of success. Alone, the power of someone else's money won't fix things either for France or the United States. It's a dangerous myth.

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## Suspicious About South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — One of the oddest international episodes of late was the coup attempted in the Seychelles by a band of white mercenaries. But it was not just a comical opera affair on some palmy islands. The aftermath in Pretoria threw light on a significant matter: South Africa's view of political stability in its region.

The 44 mercenaries who got away after their abortive attack hijacked an Air India plane and forced it to fly to South Africa. Three authorities released 39. The other five, charged with kidnapping the plane's 79 passengers and crew, were released by a Pretoria court on trivial bail.

In terms of law or professed policy, that treatment of the hijackers was extraordinary. A major theme of South African policy is opposition to "terrorism." Moreover, South Africa has a stringent law against hijacking, with a fixed minimum sentence of five years in prison and a maximum of 30. The prosecution in this case did not mention the anti-hijacking law.

The gentle handling of the hijackers caused a political uproar in South Africa. Government officials responded with outraged protests of innocence.

"You tell me what laws they broke in South Africa," said Police Minister Louis L. Grange. "They only shot out some windows and ran around in the bush."

The foreign minister, R.F. Botha, said: "In this country people are innocent until found guilty." South Africa in fact has an armory of laws under which people are detained in prison, often in solitary confinement, without being given any charges or allowed to challenge the action in court. While in detention, Stephen Biko and others have died of unexplained injuries.

The legal proceedings and official explanations intensified the suspicion that Pretoria was involved in the attempted Seychelles coup — or at least knew of it and did nothing to stop it. The mercenaries were recruited in South Africa. The Economist of London said: "It is hardly credible that the formidable intelligence organs of P.W. Botha's government had no foreknowledge of the plan."

Proof of a South African hand in such events is difficult, very likely impossible, to obtain. But the suspicions about the Seychelles affair come on top of persistent reports that South Africa is intervening in covert ways against various nearby governments. That is in addition to the announced military incursions into Angola in pursuit of SWAPO guerrillas from Namibia, and the scarcely secret South African support of UNITA guerrillas operating against the leftist Angolan government.

In Mozambique, to the northeast, South Africa is said to be aiding a group of guerrillas calling themselves the Mozambique Resistance Movement. The Mozambique government contends that South African planes violate its airspace frequently to drop supplies to the MRM. Last month, bridges near Beira were blown up, and Mozambique charged that South African explosive experts were with the saboteurs.

The disruption of road and rail traffic in Mozambique threatens severe economic damage to Zimbabwe, the newly independent black state on South Africa's northern border. Zimbabwe has planned to export its large grain surplus in part through Mozambique to the sea. And it hopes to reopen shortly an oil pipeline from

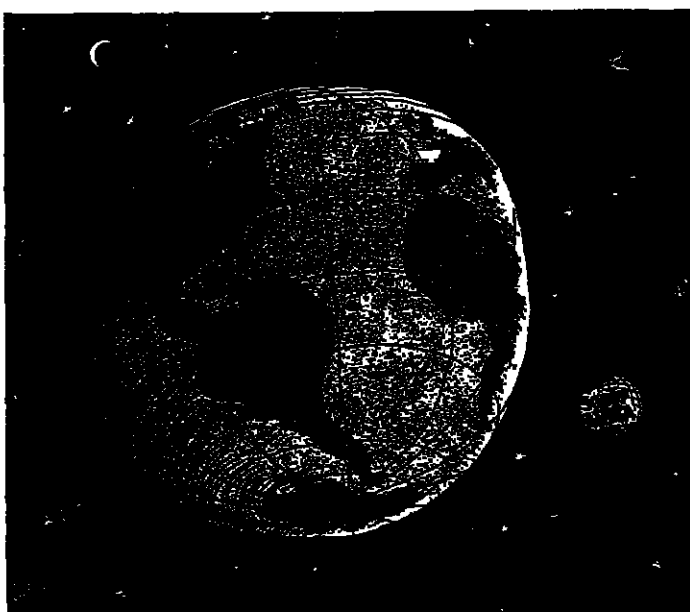
Beira that has been closed for the last 15 years. Last month Zimbabwe blamed South African agents for a huge explosion at an army arsenal. The government of Lesotho, a tiny state entirely surrounded by South Africa, charges that Pretoria is aiding a guerrilla movement there.

Fear of South Africa runs deep in nearby black states, and there may be an element of paranoia in the claims of South African involvement in their troubles. But those suspicions are not limited to the neighboring governments or, for that matter, to persons of left-wing political views.

The Economist, a strongly anti-Communist journal devoted to order in international affairs, wrote recently: "There are increasing signs that the South African government (not explicitly, perhaps not consciously, but inherently) does not share the American and European concern for the stability of the southern African region." A policy of de facto neutrality, the magazine suggested, would keep the black states weak and economically dependent on South Africa.

All this raises sharp questions for the United States. The Reagan administration — rightly, I think — has given priority in Africa to ending the war over Namibia and bringing that territory to independence. To that end it has sought better relations with South Africa. Its belief, carefully thought out, is that friendship is the only way to make progress. But the better relationship imposes an obligation on Washington to speak with candor to Pretoria, however privately, about actions that threaten both stability and American interests in the region. The Seychelles affair would be a good place to begin.

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## Letters

### Debt All Around

Very good indeed, the report "Debt-Laden Brazil Bets Heavily on Hedge Amazon Project" (IHT, Nov. 23) — but are we not all heavily debt-laden? Are the so-called rich industrial and developed countries not laden with astronomical public and private debt? E. HENNY.

The Hague.

### Economic Lines

Anthony Lewis (IHT, Nov. 7) should know better than to warn Americans that President Reagan's economic policies "roughly parallel" those of Mrs. Thatcher. Whereas the twin pillars of Reagan economic policy are cuts in the budget and cuts in taxes, Mrs. Thatcher has increased both government spending and taxation in Britain. MICHAEL SOCARRAS.

London.

### U.S.-Taiwan Ties

In his article on U.S. plans to sell military airplanes to Taiwan (IHT, Nov. 10), Michael Parks referred to "the Reagan administration's refusal to put its declared goal of closer relations with Peking ahead of its sentimental attachment to Taiwan."

I think that this judgment is incorrect. The basis of American commitment to Taiwan is not sentimental feeling but a sense of honor, and there is a difference. For 25

years the United States strongly supported the Taiwanese government and made numerous explicit and implicit commitments to its security.

One might also note that there is something peculiar, and a little ludicrous, about the Chinese government threatening the United States with the possibility of not accepting American military equipment. Precisely who is helping whom? E.L. NATEANS.

Oxford, England.

### South African Sport

Concerning the brief report (IHT, Nov. 24) entitled "South Africa to Relax Sports Segregation": In stating that "South Africa plans to abolish forced segregation in professional and amateur sports," the report creates the impression that forced segregation still exists in the practicing of professional and amateur sports, where in fact it does not.

What the minister of national education said was that in the next session of Parliament the government will formally sweep away all remaining barriers to multiracial sport except at school level. These did not affect the actual participation in sport but concern only certain administrative measures which affected sport indirectly. The government recognized the autonomy of South African sport, and it has already been possible for some time for any club to open its doors to all races if it wishes. D.J. SMUTS.

South African Embassy, Paris.

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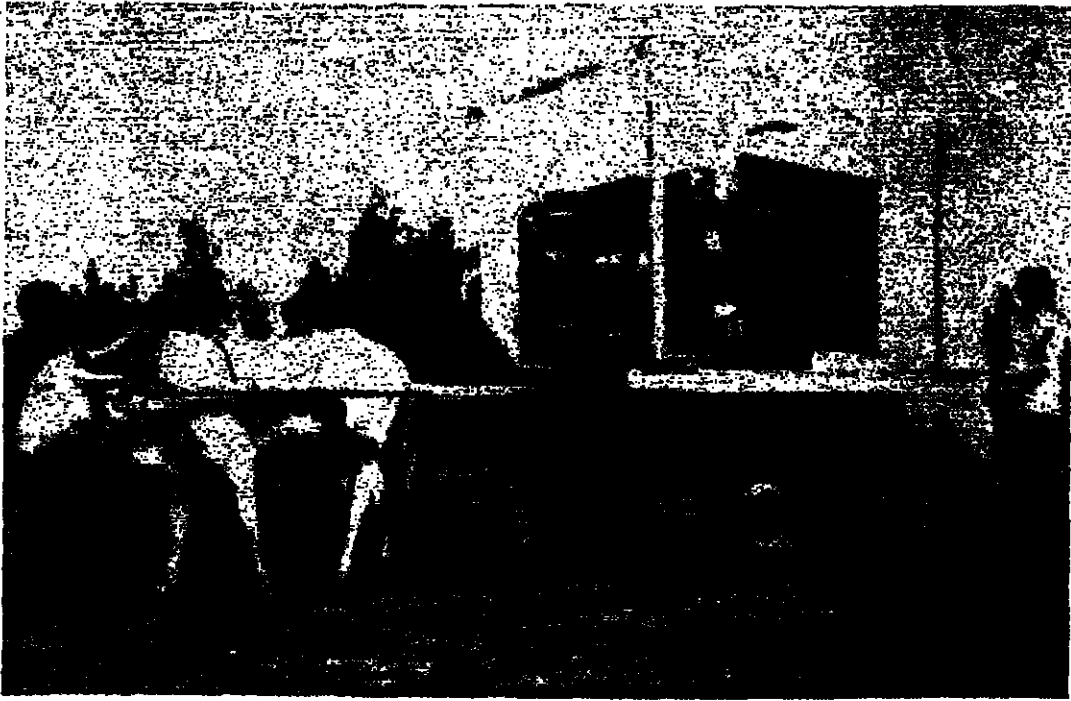
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Indian technicians used a bullock cart to carry a satellite to a test area in an open field.

## Indians Justify Satellite Program As Part of Nation-Building Task

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service  
BANGALORE, India — India used bullock carts and high technology to become the only Third World nation to plant a flag firmly in outer space.

One of the two "made in India" working satellites currently orbiting the Earth was carried to an open field near the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) center here in a bullock cart so scientists could gauge its radio-magnetic emissions in a metal-free environment.

The space scientists here are proud of that mix of ancient and modern, which reflects Indian society itself, and they display the photograph of the spacecraft on the cart as part of the research center's promotional slide show.

India's space experts justify the expenditure of \$664.5 million on the space program during the last 19 years as part of the job of turning an underdeveloped country into a modern nation, a job they say must be accomplished by Indians, not foreign experts.

As a result of India's push to develop its own space program, 18 months ago it became one of seven nations to launch its own satellite into Earth orbit with a domestically manufactured rocket. The tiny Rohini satellite spun around the Earth for a full year, longer than expected, before falling into the atmosphere and burning up.

Four Indian-made satellites are circling the Earth, two still working while the others were turned off after having done their jobs.

They all were launched on other nations' rockets, three supplied by the Soviet Union and one by France. The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to launch two communications satellites now being built for India by an American company.

While India's satellites represent significant technological achievement, they still are a decade or two behind current technology. Space officials here agree with the observation of a Western scientist, that "there is nothing India has done that has not been done elsewhere."

Nonetheless, ISRO director Satish Dhawan staunchly defended as part of the job of nation-building India's policy of making its own satellites rather than buying them

from the world's technological giants.

"We are at a stage of development and our geopolitical position as a nonaligned nation is such that we have got to build our country and utilize our best talent and manpower," he said in a conversation with a group of foreign correspondents visiting the space facilities here.

"How do we utilize them if we go on buying satellites? There are many examples around the world that tell you if you don't build your nation yourself no one else is going to come and build it for you," he continued.

Following that policy, Mr. Dhawan, 51, promised that the next generation of communications satellites will be Indian-made, and some time in the next decade India will be able to launch these large, complex and expensive satellites with its own rockets.

The space effort plays a major role in India's campaign to project itself as the most developed of the underdeveloped nations — a leader in the Third World, a power on the South Asian subcontinent, a force to be reckoned with in international affairs and an incipient industrial giant.

The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who also holds the portfolio of minister of space, would rather see India portrayed as a space-age nation than as the 15th poorest country, with half of its 650,000 villages lacking electricity and two-thirds of its 680 million people unable to read or write.

Some Indians, however, question the wisdom of spending India's scarce financial and technical resources on a space program.

In an article in the Indian Express last month, Jagan Chawla criticized the boasts made by press and politicians after the launch by France of the Indian satellite Apple, which Mrs. Gandhi called "a symbol of our growing technological self-reliance."

According to Mr. Chawla, "Apple is not a fully Indian communications satellite as it was made out to be." ISRO officials acknowledged that half of its components were brought from overseas, although they said that with more time India could have made most of them.

Mr. Dhawan said he sees space

technology as a tool for the future

development of India, a way to bring communications to the vast areas of the country that virtually are cut off from the world; to give television to remote villages — helping teach the illiterate to read and write and the farmers to get better crop yields — and to help manage national resources by providing up-to-date information about forests, crops and weather.

To make sure that everyone in the space program understands its real aim, a stark picture is posted in each of ISRO's four centers around the country.

Police and the courts in Little

## Arkansas Trial Opens on Legality of State Creationist Law

By Philip J. Hills

Washington Post Service  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The creationist movement in the United States — riding high with two new state laws and an endorsement from Ronald Reagan — faces its greatest challenge in recent times, at a modern-day "Scopes trial" to test whether creationism can be taught as science in public schools.

On trial, beginning here Monday, is a creationist-drafted "model bill" requiring that when public schools teach evolution, they also teach creationism.

If the law survives this first court test and is declared constitutional, "I think every state in the union will pass [a creationist law] immediately," said its sponsor, Arkansas state Sen. Jim Holsted. If the creationists fail, the going may get tougher in school boards, legislatures, and other courts.

Disguised Attempt Seen

For creationists, the trial will also be a confrontation with an old enemy: the American Civil Liberties Union. Back in 1925, it was the ACLU that recruited lawyer Clarence Darrow to defend school teacher John T. Scopes for teaching evolution in Dayton, Tenn. Mr. Scopes lost in that celebrated "monkey trial," and teaching of evolution was set back for decades.

In the Arkansas case, the ACLU sees a thinly disguised attempt to put religion, and a fundamentalist brand of it, into the public schools under the description of "creation science."

The Arkansas law defines "creation science" as the idea that the world and all its creatures were created by a supernatural event, all at once, a very short time ago. This is contrary to the tenets of mainstream geology, physics, astronomy, and biology. The law also calls for teaching about the occurrence of a worldwide flood like the one weathered by Noah and his ark.

Police and the courts in Little

Rock are preparing for large crowds at the trial, and possible demonstrations. Reporters from all over the country and from some international organizations have poured into Little Rock.

For Arkansas Attorney General Steve Clark, who will direct the state's defense, "It's the lawsuit of a lifetime from a lawyer's point of view."

Attorneys for the two sides have lists containing the names of more than 60 scientists, philosophers and theologians who are ready to testify.

The act became law last March 19. A nearly identical law was passed in Louisiana last summer, and similar bills have been introduced in at least 18 states. Creationists also have claimed victories at local schools, from the addition of disclaimers in science books to the full-fledged teaching of creationism.

Adding to the creationists' momentum was Mr. Reagan's statement to a group of fundamentalist leaders just before his election as president that he favored teaching the biblical story of creation in public school. "Religious America is awakening," he said.

According to pretrial briefs, the trial will turn on the question of whether "creation science," as it is called in the law, can be proven to be religion and not science.

The state's brief concedes similarities between the law's definition of "creation science" and biblical teachings. But the state defends the law as nonreligious, saying, "The mere coincidence of a governmental program with the

beliefs of some religions does not entangle the state with religion."

"God is not on trial," said Mr. Clark. "Some people think if you say creation, if you say creator, it's God, a god of some form or shape. We're saying to the court, the concept of a creator is not an inherently religious idea."

In a pretrial hearing, U.S. District Court Judge William Overton, who will preside at the trial and decide it without a jury, asked lawyers for the state about this claim. If creation science "doesn't require

belief in a creator, what do you teach in biology class? What do you tell them spawned the sudden creation?"

The creation might be attributed to a supernatural power without reference to God, the lawyers replied.

The ACLU brief counters: "Even if some of its minor premises look, smell, taste, feel, and sound scientific, its major premise — God — is not subject to testing or to disproof and, accordingly, is not scientific."

"Over a long period of time, the fundamentalists have used various tactics to get their religious beliefs put into public schools. The latest one is calling them 'creation science,'" said Jack Novik, assistant director in the ACLU national office. "In the monkey law [fought over in the Scopes trial], they tried to exclude evolution from the schools. Now, they're going to leave evolution in place but put their religious views in alongside it."

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NEW YORK, N.Y. — Gerhard D. Bleicken, 68, chairman and chief executive officer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. from 1970 to 1978, died Friday.



Thomas G. Corcoran ... in a 1977 photograph

## Thomas Corcoran, 80, Roosevelt Aide, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Thomas G. Corcoran, 80, a Washington lawyer and adviser in Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, died Sunday at the Washington Hospital Center of a pulmonary blood clot after surgery.

A lawyer of undisputed brilliance and wit, Thomas Gardiner Corcoran was the personification of the Washington insider whose

enormous influence on legislation and government dealings endured well beyond his political heyday.

He was one of Roosevelt's principal strategists in shaping such historic innovations as the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

A protégé of Felix Frankfurter, Mr. Corcoran became one of the "hot-dog boys," a band of bright young lawyers who guided Roosevelt's New Deal through its early years.

Mr. Corcoran's activities led to congressional antagonism, which reportedly blocked plans to appoint him to a high government position in 1941. He decided to return to private law practice in Washington and promptly built a

flourishing clientele of businessmen dealing with the government. He was born in Pawtucket, R.I. He attended Brown University, where he was valedictorian and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, graduating in 1922. He enrolled at Harvard Law School and quickly won the reputation as the most brilliant member of his class, an assessment with which Prof. Frankfurter agreed. He graduated at the head of his class in 1925, winning the honor of serving a year in Washington as secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court.

For five years, Mr. Corcoran practiced corporate law in New York. In 1932, after a stint with the Federal Reserve Board, he was appointed by President Herbert Hoover as counsel to the newly formed Reconstruction Finance Corp. in Washington. That year, Hoover was soundly defeated by Roosevelt, but Mr. Corcoran, a Democrat, remained in his post.

Mr. Corcoran was then assigned to the Treasury as assistant to the secretary. He also was special assistant to the attorney general. In 1934, he returned to the Reconstruction Finance Corp. as special counsel, a post he kept until the end of Roosevelt's second term.

The peak of his power came in the president's fight to "pack" the Supreme Court and to defeat certain members of Congress in the 1938 election.

Although he disagreed with both these aims, Mr. Corcoran loyally fought so hard for them that when they failed he had to pay the price. A new presidential favorite, Harry Hopkins, took his place.

Mr. Corcoran then went back to law practice. Shortly thereafter, he was called before a Senate investigations committee to answer the first of what was to become periodic charges of influence-peddling.

He testified that he earned \$100,000, then a huge sum, in the first few months as a private lawyer. It was not established then, or ever, that he had done anything illegal.

Gerhard D. Bleicken  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Gerhard D. Bleicken, 68, chairman and chief executive officer of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. from 1970 to 1978, died Friday.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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## N.Y. Police Force Falls to Smallest Size in 17 Years

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — New York City's police force has dwindled to its smallest size in 17 years, while the crime rate continues to climb, police figures show.

As of Nov. 19, the department says, 22,170 officers, detectives, supervisors and recruits were on the force. That figure includes 1,000 rookies in the Police Academy who are due to graduate on Dec. 14. The figures were reported Sunday in The New York Times.

The force reached its peak in 1970, with 31,797 members. Layoffs and attrition sliced that during the fiscal crisis of 1975, when nearly 4,000 places on the roster were cut by layoffs and attrition. In 1954, there were 20,050 people in the department.

Last year, 710,153 major crimes — the most ever — were recorded in the city. The crime rate for the first nine months of 1981 ran slightly ahead of the comparable period last year.

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# Fashion Liberation a la Japanese

by Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — For young Japanese, fashion liberation has come via the 1950s. Every Sunday, hundreds of teen-agers gang up in Harajuku, a residential section of Tokyo, and its nearby Yoyogi Park. They go by subway, carrying paper bags, many of them stamped with James Dean's image. They all look nice and normal in their pleated skirts and jeans.

But soon they disappear into the toilets and reappear dressed up for an afternoon of fun and '50s nostalgia. All the boys look like Elvis Presley, in purple or red tuxedos, slanted dark glasses and sleek banana hairdos, a tour de force for Japanese. But the boys stop at nothing. They get a perm and put on the grease. The girls become stars from those '50s calendars, in ballerina shoes, sweetheart necklines, tight waists and fluffed-up, petticoated skirts.

By 1 p.m., the surrounding streets are closed to traffic and the kids are doing their thing. Facing each other, they twist away while the music blares "Come On, Eyerybody" or "Rock Around the Clock." The boys are the leaders and often do a men-only macho act — dressed as black-leather-clad rockers and taking turns on an old-fashioned white scooter. The girls are more shy; they often stick to themselves, two at a time.

### Innocent Scene

Unlike the punk scene in London, it's very innocent. By the end of the afternoon, they all get back into their normal clothes and go home. Good kids.

That has been going on for the last couple of years. Some say it's part of the '50s revival, which, fashion-wise, has been rocking

### Arts Agenda

U.S. PREMIERE — "Miracle of the Nativity," a ballet-opera by the Paris-based composer Edouard Pfaendler, is being given its first U.S. performance this month by the Shreveport (La.) Opera.



Out of their weekday cocoons, Japanese youngsters in '50s look.

Paris since mid-'70s, when the kids started dressing at the flea market. But they claim that it is even more acute here because of the strict Japanese dress code. Even today, at school hours, the streets are full of boys and girls in prim navy and white school uniforms.

"Japan is a country where everybody must be alike," says designer Issey Miyake. "But the kids are revolting. They're trying to escape, if only for a few hours."

That fashion explosion has done a lot to liberate the young Japanese. The girls especially. They used to dress alike, in plaid skirts and blazers. They carried Vuitton or Gucci bags and were faithful, a little too faithful, to designer's labels. The result was a bonanza for every foreign name under the sun — and a rather boring overall look. No more. The young now wear

crazy sweaters and baggy pants, pointed pumps and gonddoler bags, ruffled minis and outrageous gold lamé knickers and lace-trimmed pirate costumes. They love color and the more the better — yellow, magenta, purple. They also wear the latest hairstyles — at Shiseido's beauty parlor, which belongs to the cosmetics firm of the same name, it is mainly Lady D's. But in the streets, the favorite seems to be raised-up and pushed to one side, in a funny, somewhat cockeyed pony tail. They wear maroon lipstick. They giggle a lot. They're cute.

That change in the young people's market has been duly registered by the cosmetics firms. Experts at Kanebo's, a leading cosmetics firm, say that the days when lipstick meant red are over. They have a far wider range now, and the eye-shadow palette offers pink, silver and gold as well as sophisticated purple.

So it's no surprise that Tokyo is full of new designers who are trying to cope with that new demand. Those designers, many of whom are already in their late 30s, have chosen to stay home rather than rush to Paris or New York where competition is fierce. Instead, they have preferred to build up their image here — as well as million-dollar businesses. Now, they've pretty much made it and one feels they are ready to tackle the world — with a number of significant outposts such as Browns in London, Victoire in Paris and Barney's in New York, which opened a Tokyo boutique six months ago.

# Publicity: Who Owns Right to Use Names of Dead Stars?

By N.R. Kleinfield

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This has to do with Martin Luther King, the Marx Brothers and Count Dracula. It has to do with Elvis Presley, Pat Paulsen's run for the presidency and the "Human Cannonball." It has to do with a Laurel and Hardy wiper blade campaign, and, if carried all the way back to its legal roots, it has something to do with baseball trading cards.

What Pat Paulsen's presidential hankering has to do with Dracula boils down to a person's so-called right of publicity — that is, his right to cash in on his likeness by licensing furry toys or endorsing toothpaste — and to the fuzzy question of whether this right can be left to heirs, like a house or silverware.

"The question is whether you can use someone's persona without paying for it," says Justin Goldenbook of the Goldenbook & Barell law firm.

The issue has been cast into the spotlight as a result of a flurry of lawsuits seeking to block unauthorized exploitation of celebrities. The ramifications embrace millions of dollars racked up by marketers and producers that may rightfully belong in the banks of heirs.

It throws into doubt such tricky matters as whether a company can introduce a Humphrey Bogart cigarette without the go-ahead from the actor's survivors. The answer from the courts is yes, and no, and maybe.

A major and controversial ruling came in October, when a federal court in Manhattan declared that a Broadway musical called "A Day in Hollywood/A Night in the Ukraine" violated the right

of publicity inherited by relatives of three of the Marx Brothers (Harpo, Groucho and Chico). The musical did so, the court ruled, by including imitations of Marx Brothers routines without permission of the heirs.

The concept of a "right of publicity" is not new. The actual phrase was coined in a 1953 case that had to do with rival bubble gum companies that had obtained exclusive agreements to put the name of New York Giants catcher Wes Westrum on their baseball cards. The court recognized that there was a right of publicity that can be assigned to one bubble-gum concern.

But while it has long been obvious that everyone has this right, it has become increasingly unclear how far it extends or how much protection a star has.

There is fairly clear agreement about the scope of protection for the living. A sports-car manufacturer, for instance, can't run an ad featuring Paul Newman without his assent. Courts made this kind of protection clear in 1977, when Thomas Edison stopped a company from peddling medicinal goods bearing his name.

Still, there have been some awfully muddled areas. Some years ago, Goodyear cooked up a campaign for a tire that featured a singer in the background crooning. "These boots are made for walking," Nancy Sinatra had cut the hit tune, "These Boots Are Made for Walking." She sued. She lost. The judge said she was not sufficiently recognizable as Nancy Sinatra.

### Farfetched Candidacy

As a stunt, the sour-faced comedian, Pat Paulsen, once declared himself a candidate for president. A company promptly started hawkling Paulsen for President posters, without recompensing Paulsen. He sued. He lost. The court said the First Amendment shields fair comment on a presidential contender, even a farfetched one.

Things get truly muddy when a star is no longer among us. Can fame be inherited? Courts have had trouble deciding.

The first notable case occurred in 1963 in California. Universal Pictures began marketing Count Dracula figurines, jigsaw puzzles and whatnot. Though the vampire's black cape had been donned by an array of actors, the late Bela Lugosi was most commonly linked to the role.

His widow and son sued. Eleven years later they won, but the California Supreme Court toppled the ruling in 1979, asserting among other things that Lugosi had to have exploited his right of publicity while alive (by licensing T-shirts and other novelties) for



it to survive him. The judge felt that he had not.

The next big case took a different turn. It involved Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. In 1960, Larry Harmon Pictures acquired the comedians' licensing rights. Nonetheless, Hal Rosch Studios, producer of the early Laurel and Hardy films, licensed a man named Richard Finer to market Laurel and Hardy wares — toys, ashtrays, even a jam. Harmon, who was the original Bozo the clown, and the widows of the comedians sued. He recalls Stan Laurel on his deathbed, telling him: "Listen, lad, you're going to walk in my shoes now. Don't hurt them or let anybody hurt us or our widows."

In 1975, a federal court decided not to hurt them. Since then, Harmon and his lawyers have been vigilant. Soon after the ruling, for example, Harmon learned that Anco was planning a wiper blade and campaign featuring Laurel and Hardy characters. He quickly interceded and nailed down a license.

"If anyone uses the name Laurel and Hardy anywhere where it involves a right I own," Harmon vows, "I will be there right in front with my lawyer saying, 'No, no, no, no.'"

The right of publicity of other dead stars has had tougher going. In two cases involving Elvis Presley, one in New York involving posters and the other in Tennessee involving pewter figurines, courts barred their sale since there had been no approval from companies with Presley licensing rights. Last year, however, the

Tennessee ruling was reversed by an appeals court that said that the right of publicity ends with death, in the same way that one's right of privacy does. Earlier this year, an appeals court toppled the New York ruling as well, saying that the Tennessee decision should apply, even though it contradicted New York law.

A new monkey wrench was hurled into this mess a few weeks ago. A Tennessee court, in a case on the use of the likeness of the late Bluegrass singer Lester Flatt in a Coors beer campaign, ruled that the right of publicity does survive death in Tennessee.

And a recent Georgia decision said that it was fine for statues of Martin Luther King to be sold without royalties being paid his heirs, because the civil rights leader hadn't mined his publicity rights during his lifetime.

### Question of Exploitation

Justin Goldenbook, whose firm represented the plaintiffs in the Laurel and Hardy case and the New York Presley case, puts it this way: "I'd hate to think that if I were a basketball player, I would have had to exploit my name while I was alive for my heirs to benefit from a basketball with my name on it, while the heirs of an equally famous player next to me on the court who had exploited it would benefit."

Whereas he feels that the right of publicity should survive death, Peter Felcher, a lawyer with Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison who has studied right of publicity in some depth, feels that it should survive only if the person has exploited it. "What-

ever he or she has carved out in his lifetime," he says, "he should be able to pass on to his heirs."

The Marx Brothers case, which is being appealed, ruffles many lawyers, even staunch defenders of the survival of publicity rights, because it extended protection beyond the marketing world to cover what many might construe as parody or biography.

"You're dealing with a First Amendment medium — a play, a book, a motion picture," says Goldenbook. "By applying such protection, he feels, 'you get into a series of horrors. You don't know where to stop.'"

Sooner or later, lawyers hope that the U.S. Supreme Court will have something to say. It has never ruled on whether there is right of publicity after death, but it did issue a much-debated decision on a right-of-publicity case involving a live performer.

Hugo Zacchini is his name, though he was better known to the carnival world as the "Human Cannonball." In the early 1970s, a television crew from a Scripps-Howard station filmed him being fired out of a cannon at a circus in Ohio. When they ran the clip on the local news, Zacchini sued.

In 1977, the Supreme Court upheld a lower-court ruling that Zacchini's right of publicity had been abused, reasoning that the showing of his entire act hurt his chances of earning money from it. Many lawyers thought this pushed things a bit too far.

Meanwhile, the recent spate of cases is having its impact. The heirs of dead stars of yesteryear are demanding royalties.



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### Fiat, Alfa Set Major Layoffs For Next Year

#### Falling Demand Met By Production Cuts

ROME — Italy's two leading automakers plan major layoffs next year to adjust output to falling demand.

The state-owned Alfa Romeo announced over the weekend it is seeking a declaration of a state of crisis, effective Jan. 4, to allow about one third of its workforce to be put on state-subsidized layoff or short-time working.

After a weekend meeting of state sector managers, Alfa Chairman Ettore Massacesi said he was seeking union co-operation to lay off 6,000 workers for the whole of 1982 and put a further 7,900 on short-time working. Production would be cut 74 days in Alfa's Arese plant in northern Italy and 95 days at its Pomigliano plant in the south, reducing output to 180,000 cars next year from 280,000 this year, he said.

In a separate announcement Fiat, which trimmed 23,000 from its workforce last year, said it wants to put 60,000 employees on state-subsidized layoff for a week in January and another week in February. The private automaker also said it will lay off 7,000 other workers at its Teledip special steels subsidiary for a similar period.

Despite the 2.24-percent rise in Italian car registrations in the first 10 months this year from the same 1980 period, industry sources said the apparent health of the domestic market is largely an illusion reflecting delayed registration of earlier sales.

Alfa Romeo last month reported it had unsold stocks of about 10,000 cars. Fiat has laid off more than 70,000 of its 130,000 car workers for various periods in the final quarter of this year to prevent the build-up of excessive stocks.

Compounding the gloomy domestic situation, the continuing recession in external markets has cut deeply into exports.

### Hungary on Road to Profits With Its Bus

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — For the ancient Greeks, Icarus was a presumptuous mortal who wanted to fly like a bird. But he flew too close to the sun, melting the wax holding his homemade wings, and crashed into the sea.

For residents of Portland, Ore., San Mateo, Calif., and Louisville, Ky., as well as cities in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, South America and Africa, Ikarus is the name of the Hungarian bus that carries them smoothly around town.

Ikarus has an even bigger significance for Hungary's export-conscious leadership and for many Western businessmen. The proven sales record of the bus maker is a reminder of this Communist country's remarkable success in developing competitive industries, often in cooperation with Western companies.

Aided by a government determined to expose state-owned industries to the disciplines of the free market and make managers more entrepreneurial, Hungarian companies like Ikarus, together with the country's agricultural cooperatives, have helped turn four years of hard-currency trade deficits totaling \$1.6 billion into a small surplus in 1980.

"We shall have another small surplus this year and again in 1982," Mattyas Timar, president of the National Bank, predicted. He is one of the principal architects of Hungary's attempt to do what he has called "socialist capitalism" — a modified Communist system based on big competitive state concerns but with room for small, privately owned ones as well.

Within the system of heavy industrial specialization practiced by the East European countries, Hungary has chosen to become the area's principal bus supplier, although this means it has no automobile industry of its own.

#### Principal Bus Supplier

As a result, Ikarus has become the largest producer of big buses in Europe, turning out 13,000 this year, according to Imre Bonar, the company's sales director. "Next year production will increase by about 100, and I'm proud to tell you we've already sold 80 percent of planned output," he said in a recent interview.

While Ikarus (spelled with a k to reflect Hungarian phonetics) designs and builds most of its buses itself, it relies on cooperative agreements with Western companies for parts, especially where this will help export sales.

To penetrate the U.S. market, for instance, it joined forces in 1978 with the Crown Coach of Los Angeles, which has now sold 152 of Ikarus' big articulated buses to West Coast buyers for about \$250,000 each. The vehicles, known in Hungary as "accorcion buses," are built in two sections connected by a flexible channel.

The Ikarus coaches sold in the United States are equipped with diesel engines built by the Cummins Engine Co. and automatic transmission systems made by the Allison Corp., before being shipped to California for final finishing by Crown Coach, a process that includes the fitting of U.S.-made windows and seats.

### BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

#### Pertamina Says It Finds Major Gas Deposit

JAKARTA — Pertamina Oil and Gas Co. discovered a big gas deposit in south Sumatra, company director Yudo Sumbono said Monday. He said the gas deposit was estimated to contain more than 780 billion standard cubic feet of gas plus 24 million barrels of condensate. If drilling is conducted next month, he said, the gas deposit could be exploited by the first quarter of 1983. No definite drilling plan has been announced.

#### Sumitomo, GCA Plan Semiconductor Venture

TOKYO — Sumitomo said Monday it has reached basic agreement with GCA of the United States to establish a joint venture here early next year to assemble and produce equipment for production of semiconductors.

It said the new firm, tentatively called GCA Sumitomo, will start operation in mid-1982, but annual production capacity has not been decided. Sumitomo said automated wafer processing systems and direct step wafers, both developed by GCA, will be marketed here through Sumitomo Electronic Systems, set up last year as an agent for GCA.

#### Japanese Firms to Build Plant for Indonesia

TOKYO — Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering said Monday that it and Mitsubishi have jointly received a 39-billion-yen (\$1.8-billion) order to build fertilizer production facilities for Indonesia's state-run Petrokimia Gresik.

The two firms will build the facilities about 30 kilometers (about 18 miles) north of Surabaya, Java, by the end of 1984, it said. The deal involves plants for sulphuric acid with daily production capacity of 1,800 metric tons, phosphoric acid 610 tons, ammonium sulphate 810 tons, cement additives 1,800 tons and aluminum fluoride 41 tons.

#### Hitachi Says Computer Sale to China Approved

TOKYO — Hitachi has received approval by the coordinating committee controlling sales of strategic goods to Communist countries to export a medium M-150 computer system to China, the electronics company said Monday. The system has been ordered by China's scientific and technical association for education purposes, Hitachi said.

#### CSR Reports Major Oil Flow in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia — The Cooper Basin exploration well, Jackson One, has flowed about 2,500 barrels of oil a day in its latest test, CSR's Delhi International Oil unit said Monday.

Flows of up to 1,000 barrels a day were tested from shallower intervals, the company said. Delhi holds a 32-percent interest in the well, with Santos 40 percent, Vamgas 8 percent, Claremont Petroleum 10 percent, Ampol Exploration 7.5 percent and Oil Co. of Australia 2.5 percent.

#### ICL Negotiating New Computer Agreements

LONDON — ICL said Monday that it is at an advanced stage in arranging collaborative agreements with two electronic companies, Sinclair Research of Cambridge and Rair of London.

ICL said it and Sinclair, which makes personal computers, are planning to jointly develop a low cost integrated digital phone system using Sinclair's flat tube technology. ICL also intends to manufacture and market a personal computer designed by Rair for small businesses.

#### Articulated bus designed by Hungary's Ikarus works



An articulated bus designed by Hungary's Ikarus works.

Although Ikarus and Crown Coach have only won a comparatively small part of the U.S. bus market so far, both are hoping to improve their position. A new demonstration Crown-Ikarus bus is currently being shown in New York and other major East Coast cities.

#### Better Known Elsewhere

In other parts of the world, Ikarus is much better known. East European nations will buy about 9,000 buses this year, with 6,000 going to the Soviet Union. The rest will be sold throughout Western Europe, the Middle East and the developing world, often under cooperative agreements with local companies similar to the deal with Crown Coach. This will bring Hungary approximately \$250 million in export earnings.

Ikarus buses sold to Austria, for example, are built on chassis made by Austria's Steyer engineering group. Sweden orders Ikarus buses built on Scania chassis. Iraq assembles Ikarus buses locally, and similar plants are under construction in Angola and Mozambique.

As with other big state companies in Hungary, the management at Ikarus has enjoyed a high degree of autonomy since the industrial reforms of 1968 and 1980, which made managers responsible for the profitability of their enterprises and encouraged profit-sharing.

Although Mr. Bonar is reluctant to discuss figures, he said that last year the company gave its workers a 6-percent wage increase and a profit-related bonus equivalent to two weeks' pay, besides paying back the company's investment losses from the state.

Next month, Hungary's market-oriented government will give Ikarus and other state concerns another job when it allows the formation of small privately owned companies or cooperatives, even by workers at state companies.

Ikarus' high output and the commercial success this implies

### Mobil Joins With Hess to Save Marathon Bid

#### U.S. Steel Says It Received Offers of More Than 51% of Marathon's Stock

NEW YORK — Mobil, fighting to keep alive its hopes to acquire Marathon Oil after U.S. Steel reported receiving tenders for a majority of Marathon's shares, on Monday announced a temporary restraining order preventing the steelmaker from buying Marathon stock.

If its bid is successful, Mobil said it would sell the marketing, refining and transportation properties of the Ohio-based Marathon to Hess, whose marketing and refining operations are now limited to the East Coast.

Mobil is appealing a order by a federal court in Cleveland blocking, on antitrust grounds, its \$6.5-billion offer.

U.S. Steel announced Sunday in Pittsburgh that its offer to pay \$125 a share for 51 percent of Marathon's stock has been "substantially oversubscribed," with more than the required 30 million shares tendered. The stock had to be offered by midnight Friday for Marathon shareholders to be guaranteed cash payment under terms of U.S. Steel's offer.

U.S. Steel said it had filed a lawsuit Monday when the Federal Trade Commission ordered that it had cleared the steelmaker of

possible antitrust obstacles in its bid for Marathon. The FTC has until midnight Thursday to decide on the antitrust considerations in Mobil's bid.

But U.S. Steel still faces a major obstacle in federal court in Columbus, Ohio, where Mobil has obtained a temporary restraining order preventing the steelmaker from buying Marathon stock.

The judge said the order would hold until Wednesday, or until he ruled on Mobil's request to broaden the order into a preliminary injunction. He did not say when he would rule.

Marathon, whose management favors U.S. Steel's \$6.3-billion offer, had no comment on the Mobil-Amerasia Hess announcement.

Because the federal court in Cleveland has blocked Mobil's bid for Marathon, saying such a merger would illegally reduce competition in the Midwest, Mobil had sought a buyer for Marathon's marketing and refining operations. Mobil's main interest is Marathon's nearly 50-percent share in the Yates oil field in Texas.

Mobil acknowledged last week that it was seeking a companion bidder, but made no mention Monday of amending its current offer or submitting a new one.

### Profit Taking Eases Prices On Big Board

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly lower Monday as some investors cashed in on recent profits. Trading was moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 8.84 points Friday to a three-month high, fell 5.70 points to close at 886.99. Declines led advances, 1,050 to 500, as turnover slid to 46 million shares from 55.04 million Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said profit taking was a major factor in this session because the Dow industrial average had surged 47.94 points since Nov. 19. Some traders sold for tax purposes and investors adjusted their portfolios for the new year.

Analysts also attributed the decline to a report by purchasing agents that U.S. economic activity worsened in November. The report compared the period's performance to the second quarter of 1980, when real gross national product fell almost 10 percent.

Experts said investors were concerned over published reports that White House economic officers have forecast a 1982 federal budget deficit of \$109.1 billion and as much as \$152.3 billion for fiscal 1983, exclusive of further spending cuts.

The figures are much higher than originally forecast and created concern that heavy government borrowing would drive interest rates higher.

In London, the dollar rallied on commercial demand and short-covering in late trading to close at 2.2410 Deutsche marks — its highest level against the mark in nearly two weeks, dealers said. The price of gold fell sharply in London to close at \$416.25 a troy ounce from \$425.50 Friday when early expectations of higher prices were unfulfilled, dealers said.

The recession may be moderate rather than deep, but that U.S. consumers have become increasingly gloomy about job prospects and the economy in general.

Fabian Linden, director of consumer economics, said that while the board's consumer confidence index has fallen 25 percent in the last three months, the dip represents a "fairly moderate erosion compared with the experience of the last two recessions."

In Washington, the Supreme Court cleared the way for the government to force Mobil to pay other refiners about \$50 million under a now-defunct oil price-control program.

The court let stand a ruling that allows the Energy Department to order oil companies to compensate one another when they receive unequal amounts of cheaper, price-controlled crude oil.

The Supreme Court's decision put some oil stocks in the spotlight on the trading floor.

Mobil actively traded with a block of 180,000 shares crossed at 26 1/2. Exxon was active in trading, which included a block of 180,000 shares at 32 1/2. Indiana Standard had a block of 190,000 shares at 5 1/2. Phillips Petroleum, California Standard, Atlantic Richfield and Shell also were active.

### China Says New Tax Will Be Beneficial to Foreign Firms

By Christopher Wren  
New York Times Service

PEKING — The Chinese government announced plans on Monday to impose an income tax on foreign companies doing business in China but promised that the tax would be structured so that the companies could offset it against their tax liability at home.

In a report to the National People's Congress, China's parliament, Yang Shangkun, a deputy chairman of the congress, informed delegates about the new draft law and said that it would apply to all foreign firms, including oil companies, on an equal basis.

The law, which seems certain to be approved, had been expected. It was revised several times before the draft was approved by the State Council, China's executive governmental organ.

Mr. Yang gave few details beyond saying that the income tax would be progressive. "The general principle will be that the more profit you earn, the more tax you will have to pay," he said, according to an unofficial translation.

The Chinese news agency, which later offered some details of the new legislation, said the tax would be levied on net profits ranging on a basic scale of 20 to 40 percent. It also said that an additional surtax of 10 percent would be levied on the taxable income. This appeared to amount to an additional commercial tax rather than an actual surcharge.

As an example, the news agency said, a foreign oil company earn-

ing more than 10 million yuan (\$6 million) annually could anticipate a tax burden of about 48.75 percent, while some other foreign firms earning less than 300,000 yuan a year might pay between 30 and 32.5 percent in tax.

The taxable income, according to the draft law, is that income earned after deductions for costs, expenses and losses. "This would be lower than the tax burdens not only in certain developed countries but in many developing countries," the news agency said.

Some Western businessmen and tax specialists in Peking, asked about the draft law, cautioned against drawing any hard conclusions until the legislation could be studied in more detail and a ruling secured from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service on its implications for U.S. businesses.

#### Joint Projects

"It depends upon detailed rules and regulations. You will not know for sure until the Department of the Treasury issues its ruling. But it's an encouraging sign and I think the U.S. oil companies will be encouraged by the draft," said Franklin D. Chu, a Peking-based lawyer for the Conder Brothers law firm.

The law itself is said to be brief, but Chinese tax experts reportedly are still drafting some supplementary regulations.

The legislation seems likely to make corporations look more seriously at joint ventures with the Chinese rather than going it alone, since the tax rate for joint ven-

tures, passed last year, is slightly lower than the rate on independent projects.

The Chinese government has evidently tried to formulate an income tax that U.S. companies could use as credit against their tax liability at home. This issue has been of particular concern to U.S. oil companies hoping to avoid double taxation.

The oil companies will be invited in the next few months to join in bidding for offshore leases along China's continental shelf.

### Two Agencies in U.S. Agree On Regulation of Options

By Jerry Knight  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and Commodity Futures Trading Commission disclosed Monday that the two agencies have agreed to rewrite regulations covering options and related investments.

The agreement opens the way for sales of several new types of investments, including ones that for the first time will make it possible to profit directly from the rise and fall of the Dow Jones Index and other stock market indicators.

The agreement was announced by John Shad, chairman of the SEC, and Philip McBride Johnson, chairman of the CFTC, at a joint press conference, the first ever held by the two agencies.

For several years the SEC and CFTC have been feuding over which agency should police investments that fall between the two agencies' areas of responsibility.

The dispute centers on options — investments that are related to both the securities regulated by the SEC and the futures contracts governed by the CFTC.

Under the plan, the SEC will regulate options trading on all securities, including certificates of deposit, and security indexes like the Standard and Poor's market index, Associated Press reported.

[The CFTC, retaining authority

over traditional futures trading, will control futures trading on government and securities indexes. It will also supervise options trading on futures contracts.

[Both agencies will handle options trading on foreign currencies, and efforts will be made to make regulations involving those transactions compatible, Mr. Shad and Mr. Johnson said.]

Mr. Shad and Mr. Johnson said the SEC and CFTC "have agreed on the jurisdictional bounds of each agency" but have not settled all differences.

Among the issues that have not been faced, Mr. Shad said, are differences between the consumer protection requirements of the two agencies.

### U.K. Wholesale Prices Up 0.6% in November

LONDON — Wholesale prices in Britain continued to rise in November with a 0.6-percent increase that moved the year-on-year rate to 11.1 percent, 0.1 point higher than the October level, the Industry Department said Monday.

Meanwhile, revised Trade Department figures showed that retail sales in October rose 1.4 percent compared with the previous month. Preliminary data had indicated an increase of 0.8 percent.

### U.S. Purchasing Agents Say Recession Is a Long Way From Hitting Bottom

NEW YORK — Purchasing agents at many of the leading industrial companies in the United States think the economy is sliding deeper into recession but still has a long way to go before it hits bottom, according to the November survey of the National Association of Purchasing Management.

"The downturn in the economy reported in September, which continued lower in October, worsened in November," said the association's latest report, which was released Sunday. "A recession," concluded the report, which surveyed purchasing agents at 225

major industrial concerns, "is definitely upon us."

The survey is regarded as an indication of future economic trends.

The report said "there are some striking similarities between this period and the dismal performance of the economy in the second quarter of 1980, when real gross national product dropped by almost 10 percent."

Purchasing agents, it added, found that all key economic indicators — new orders, capital expenditures, production and employment — continued to decline substantially in November.

### New Jersey Gaming Officials Check Hefner-Korshak Link

By Al Delugach  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — New Jersey casino regulators, weighing whether to license the Playboy hotel-casino in Atlantic City, have raised a question about a \$50,000 fee paid by Playboy founder Hugh Hefner in 1978 to a prominent and controversial Los Angeles and Chicago lawyer, Sidney Korshak.

Mr. Hefner was quoted by New Jersey investigators as saying he hired Mr. Korshak to aid in a legal dispute with Universal Studios because a close friend of the lawyer, Lew Wasserman, is chairman of the studio's parent, MCA Inc.

However, Mr. Hefner, the founder and 70 percent owner of Chicago-based Playboy Enterprises Inc., was quoted as telling investigators that the effort was "remarkably unsuccessful."

#### Unpublished

According to New Jersey authorities, Mr. Hefner had to yield to Universal's demand to give up all the studio's film that he had in his private library, because of Universal's claim of a copyright infringement.

This matter, previously unpublished, is among the findings in a 100-page report by the New Jersey Division of Gaming Enforcement in its licensing investigation of Playboy.

In addition to the widely publicized questions raised by Playboy's loss in October of its Las Vegas casino licenses, the report also alleged that managers of some franchised Playboy clubs have had relationships with organized crime figures in Miami, New Orleans and the Bahamas.

The issues are to be aired soon at a hearing before the state casino control commission. The commission will rule on whether Playboy

and its partner, Las Vegas casino operator Elsinore Corp., are suitable for permanent licensing. Mr. Hefner also is required to be licensed.

Playboy is operating the Atlantic City casino on a one-year temporary permit that expires Jan. 13.

In reporting his employment of Mr. Korshak, the investigative report noted that authorities have linked the lawyer to organized crime figures.

The report said the state's investigators discovered that Mr. Korshak's office billed Mr. Hefner for \$50,000, and that Mr. Hefner signed a check for that amount. Both were dated March 16, 1978. "Neither document specified the nature of the services rendered," the report said.

Mr. Hefner told division officials that he thought Mr. Korshak could intervene with Mr. Wasserman. "Perhaps avoiding a court proceeding which could affect the standing of Mr. Hefner in the Los Angeles and Hollywood community," the report said.

The Los Angeles Times could not learn through inquiries to Playboy and Universal whether the dispute got to the lawsuit stage.

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 7, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
Australian	2.250	4.240	199.255	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
British	2.250	1.000	127.200	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
French	2.250	4.240	199.255	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
German	2.250	4.240	199.255	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
Italian	1.795	2.260	226.240	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
Japanese	1.795	2.260	226.240	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
Swiss	1.795	2.260	226.240	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
Spanish	1.795	2.260	226.240	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810
U.S.	1.795	2.260	226.240	4.330	2.020	16.770	126.310	23.810

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Clansen to Visit Japan

TOKYO — World Bank President A.W. Clansen will visit Japan from Jan. 11 to 15 for discussions with Premier Zenko Suzuki and Finance Minister Michio Watanabe on co-operation between the agency and Japan.

European Gold Markets

Table with columns for London, Zurich, Luxembourg and prices for various gold options.

European Options Exchange

Table with columns for Series, Feb, May, Aug and prices for various options.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table with columns for Prices, Feb, May, Aug and prices for various gold options.

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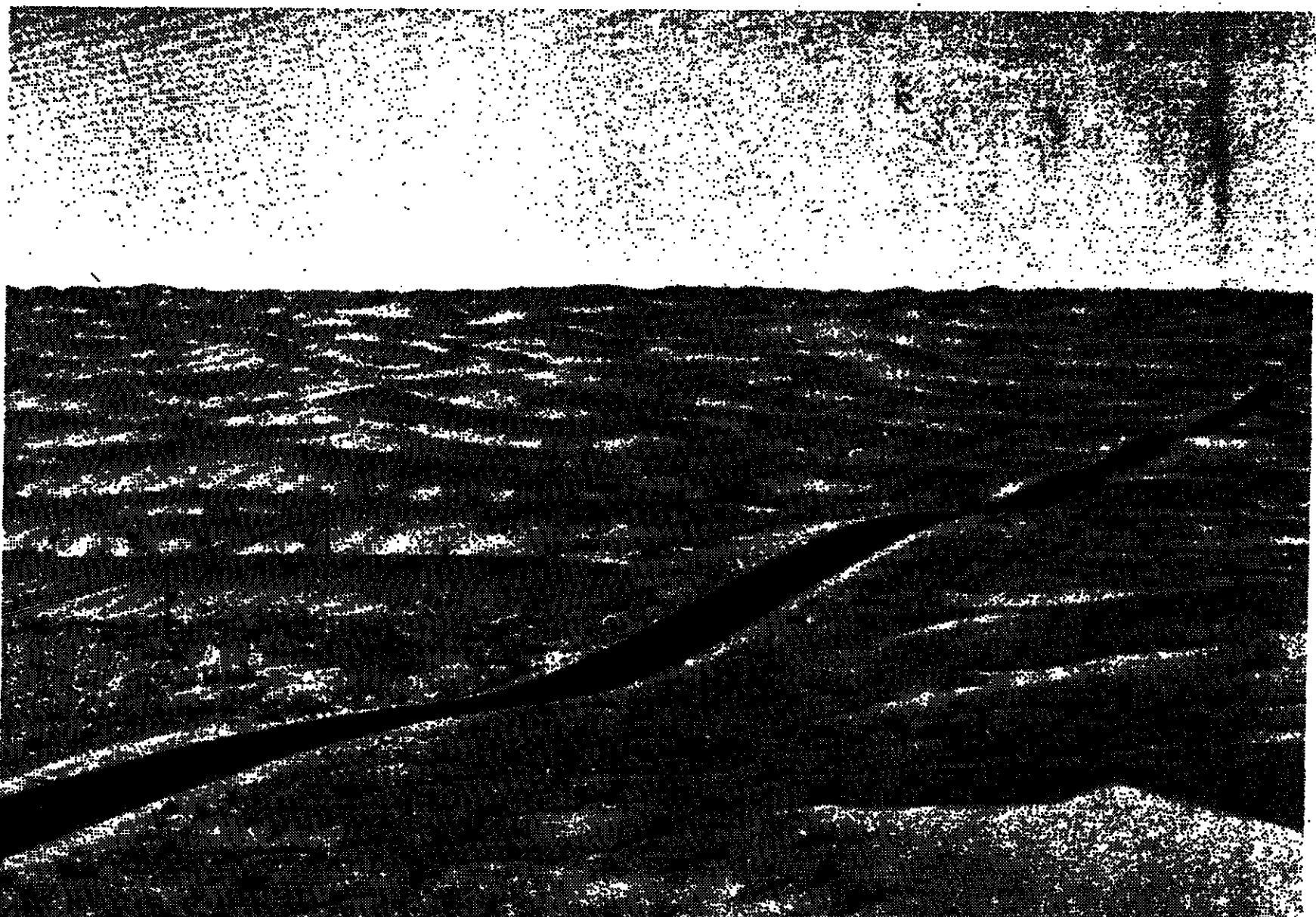
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 7

Large table containing NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Dec 7, listing various stocks and their prices.

(Continued on Page 10)

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# Poland Reveals Extent Of 'Critical' Problems

By Seth Lipsky  
AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — A document prepared by Poland for Western creditor governments contains details that confirm many Western analysts' worst suspicions — the country is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The draft report, called the "Second Draft Report on Poland's Economic and Payments Situation" and dated November, 1981, contains the most detailed official economic information yet published by Warsaw.

It reveals that a year ago, Poland's central bank was holding only \$1 million in hard currency reserves. The statistics show that enormous losses by the country's state-owned industries threaten to bankrupt the national government's domestic accounts, while internationally the government faces another five years of red ink.

**West's Reaction**

Western banks already have about \$17 billion and Western governments \$10 billion in loans out to Poland, and earlier this year they promised to reschedule part of the debt.

Polish authorities forwarded the paper last month to a committee representing 16 Western creditor

## France to Offer Farmers Aid on Loss of Income

PARIS — The French government will offer farmers aid of between 5 billion and 6 billion francs (\$890 million to \$1.1 billion) Tuesday, to compensate them for decreased incomes in 1981, Agriculture Ministry officials said.

But farmers, led by the national farmers' union, are expected to ask for 9.7 billion francs in aid at Tuesday's annual conference between representatives of the government and farm unions.

Last month the government said that net income at French farms would fall an average 6.1 percent this year from last year's levels, the eighth consecutive annual decline.

The officials said the government would prefer to give the aid to farmers in financial difficulties and to those with the lowest incomes. Such a policy would exclude large cooperatives that have received government assistance in the past.

France has previously granted interest rate subsidies and other indirect aid to its farmers. It has also made direct cash grants to them, but other Common Market countries protested that the payments violated European Economic Community regulations.

governments in a departure from the country's regular reporting. The committee, in a separate memo passed to U.S. bankers Nov. 27, calls the situation "less encouraging than anticipated" in April when the Western governments and banks agreed to give Poland a break on its debts.

The new statistics suggest that over the next five years Poland will be looking mainly to the West for bailout financing, and that any such bailout could well involve new sums totaling nearly half again as much as the \$25 billion already on loan.

According to the Polish document, Poland got through the first quarter of this year only by what appears to be a crash loan from the Soviet bloc of \$400 million, "granted on exceptionally convenient terms."

Poland still owes about 460 Western commercial banks \$2.3 billion for the remainder of 1981 alone, and the banks have promised to reschedule this amount over seven years if, by Dec. 28, Poland can get up to date on its interest payments. Warsaw will have a difficult time meeting that condition, the paper indicates.

**'Critical Situation'**

Poland's crisis is compounded by years of projected red ink in its current account of trade in goods, services, certain remittances and interest on foreign debt. And the country's domestic accounts may be in worse shape than its international ledger.

The state-owned industries "are finding themselves in a critical situation," the paper says. "While costs have been rapidly growing, revenues from the sales of goods and services have been declining. As a result, the overall financial accumulation of enterprises [the surplus of sales revenues over costs for state industries] dropped from 231.6 billion zlotys in the first half of 1980 to 17.3 billion zlotys in the first half of 1981, whereas the second half of this year will see a deficit estimated at 146 billion zlotys."

Poland also expects the West to provide significant new financing. The country projects that total foreign debt will rise from \$25.1 billion now to a peak of \$33.4 billion at the end of 1987.

Presumably a large slice of these added billions would be provided by Western governments through the International Monetary Fund. It remains unclear whether international commercial banks will provide new lending; West German banking sources say West German banks are already starting to write off their loans to Poland. U.S. bankers may be making reserves for losses. The big question is what if any new lending will be provided by Western governments.

## Tunisian Entry Into Oil Group Said to Be Barred

ABU DHABI — Libya Monday was reported to be blocking, because of a territorial dispute involving potentially oil-rich offshore waters, attempts by Tunisia to join the nine-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Arab oil group is holding its own meeting prior to a session of the larger Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Arab talks were held in private but sources reported that the Libyan oil minister, Abdessalam Zagar, sought a postponement of discussion on Tunisia's membership. Tunisia's oil minister left the meeting because of the Libyan objections, according to a pro-government newspaper here.

The 13 OPEC ministers are to convene in Abu Dhabi Wednesday to discuss price differentials and strategy.

Differentials, based on sulfur content and transportation costs, specify how much crude oil prices can vary from the OPEC base price, which was set at \$34 at the organization's October meeting in Geneva.

The increased smuggling activities are coupled with new tax laws that have set off fears among France's moneyed elite. To fund his social programs, which include a shorter work week and more

# Currency Smuggling to Evade Tax Laws on Rise in France

PARIS — Despite strengthened controls at border points, wealthy Frenchmen have smuggled massive amounts of money out of the country in the seven months since Socialist Francois Mitterrand swept into office.

An estimate by the union covering France's customs agents indicates as much as 32 billion francs (\$5.7 billion) may have been illegally transferred out of the country in "black money" operations since Mr. Mitterrand's victory May 10 in the presidential election.

The increased smuggling activities are coupled with new tax laws that have set off fears among France's moneyed elite. To fund his social programs, which include a shorter work week and more

public-sector jobs, Mr. Mitterrand has imposed a wealth tax, raised taxes on inheritance, business, and on such luxuries as yachts. It is illegal to take more than 6,000 francs out of the country, but most cases of currency violations have far exceeded that amount.

Six persons were charged last week with illegally transferring more than 20 million francs into the northern industrial city of Lille. Among those charged were Bernard Boone, a 62-year-old currency exchange agent in Lille, and his brother Francois, a 57-year-old exchange representative in Belgium.

In August and September, the French Customs Administration reported it had seized 17 million francs at frontier posts, adding the sum may have been only a fraction of the total.

Since Nov. 2, 21 persons have been charged with violating French currency laws. The accused include a former bank president and the president of a large appliance chain store.

The government filed suit Nov. 9 against Paribas, a private bank targeted for nationalization, charging that 180 million francs illegally had been transferred into Switzerland. The suit stemmed for a raid by custom agents at the bank's of-

fices in November, 1980, and so far, five of the bank's officers and 10 clients have been charged in the case, including former Paribas president Pierre Mousa.

Although the raid occurred before Mr. Mitterrand's election, sources in French financial circles contend illegal currency transfers began to escalate late last year when the Mr. Mitterrand was first given a chance of defeating conservative former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the elections. Nervous savers began transferring their assets to tax havens in Switzerland, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein and the Bahamas.

his election increased inspections at frontiers. In October, Justice Minister Robert Badinter ordered investigators to crack down on currency violations and tax evasion.

Those caught attempting to smuggle money out of the country risk confiscation of the funds, a one- to five-year prison sentence and a fine that can be five times the amount of the money seized.

The government, meanwhile, has tried to discourage linking the smuggling activities to the government's policies. Government officials point out that cases of currency violations increased after Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's election in 1974 and the 1978 legislative elections.

To curb currency smuggling, Mr. Mitterrand immediately after

## COMPANY REPORTS

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Profits	0.96	0.88	0.88
Per Share	1.91	1.98	1.98
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Profits	1.93	1.71	1.71
Per Share			

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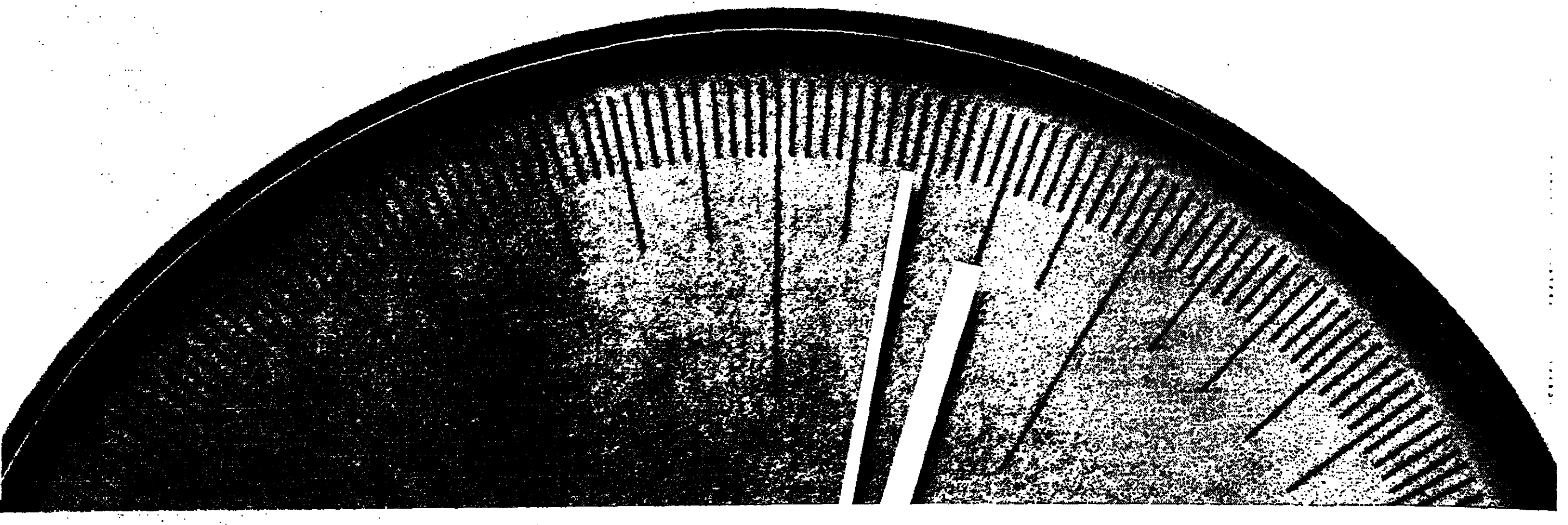
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 7, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of U.S. COMMODITY PRICES, listing various commodities and their market prices.

Table of U.S. COMMODITY PRICES (continued), listing additional commodity prices.

Table of Market Summary NYSE Most Actives, listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Table of Dow Jones Averages, showing the performance of various market indices.

Table of Standard & Poors NYSE Index, listing the Standard & Poors index components.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., listing odd-lot trading data.

Table of American Most Actives, listing the most active American stocks.

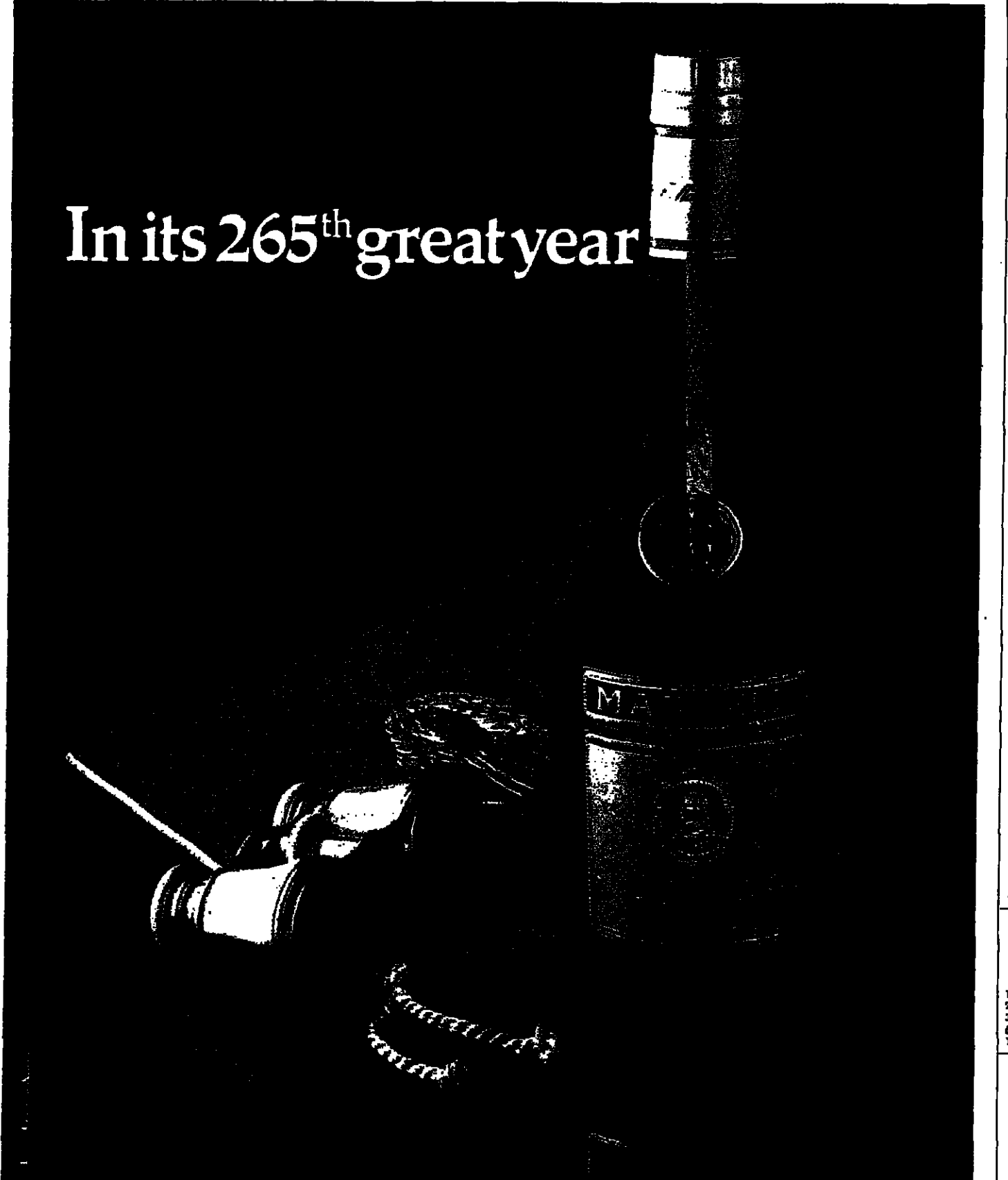
Table of AMEX Index, listing the AMEX index performance.

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates, listing interest rates for various currencies.

Table of London Metals Market, listing prices for various metals.

Table of Paris Commodities, listing prices for various commodities in Paris.

Table of London Commodities, listing prices for various commodities in London.



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Viking Resources International N.V. advertisement.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sub-sections for (Continued from Page 12) and various stock listings.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various international stocks.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various international stocks.

Table with 12 columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div., % Yld., P/E, 100s, High, Low, Close, Change. Lists various international stocks.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Amsterdam section.

Other Stock Markets

Dec. 7, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Singapore section.

Singapore

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Sydney section.

Sydney

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Zurich section.

Zurich

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Tokyo section.

Tokyo

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. London section.

Hong Kong

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Frankfurt section.

London

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Milan section.

Milan

Table with 4 columns: Name, Price, Change, Prev. Price. Paris section.

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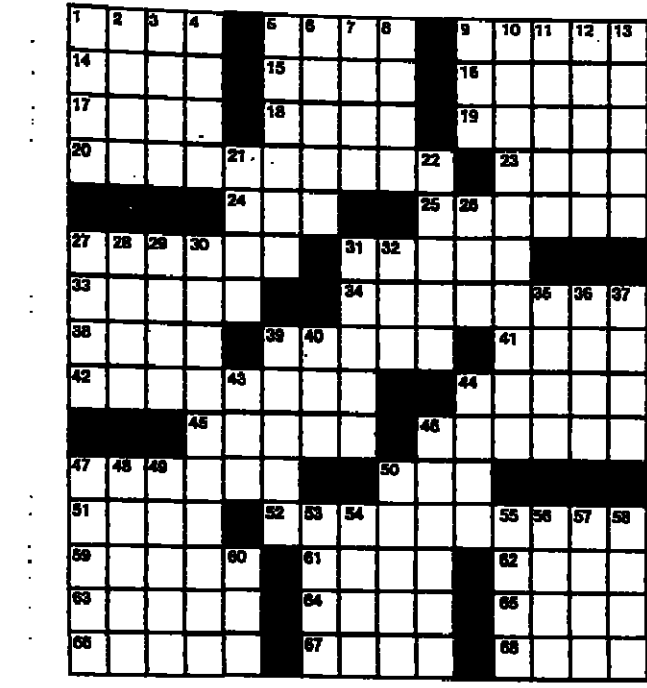
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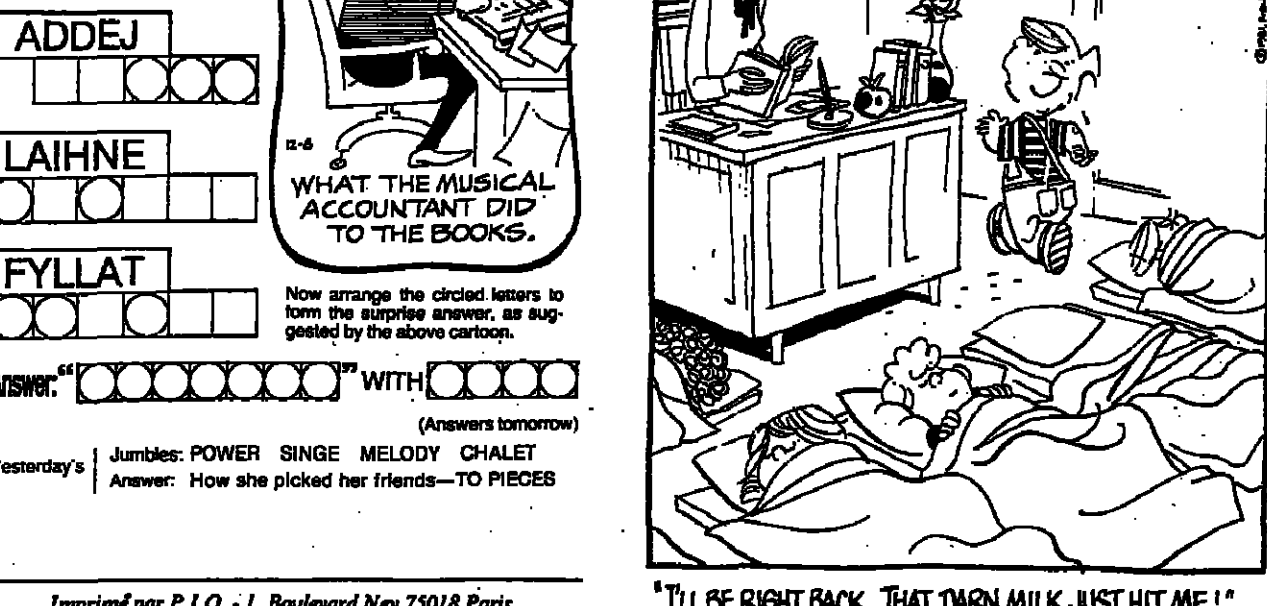
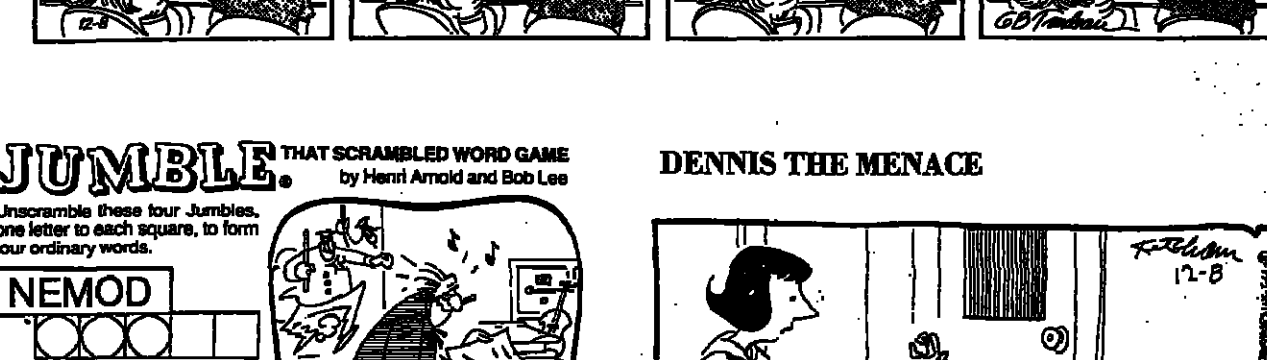
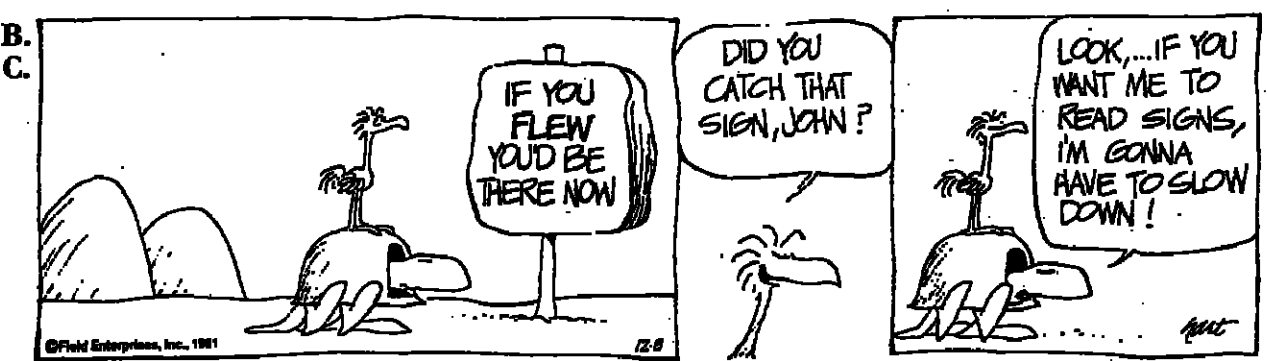
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5 Cooked to a turn
9 Map feature
14 Charlie's widow
15 Summer treats
18 Shellfish
17 Moorish tropical fish
18 Center of authority
19 Belle, notorious outlaw
20 Carot creations
21 Curtain of a sort
24 "Dombey and ..."
25 Is honest with
27 Lighters need these
31 Scottish baron
33 Gray wolves
34 Mardi Gras participants
38 Tel.
39 Mark for Mark Roth
41 Indigo plant
42 Narrow-minded, as a teacher
44 Wading bird
45 Aroma
46 Kind of cell
47 Aid
50 One of the Amos brothers
51 Another Sp.
52 Pilgrims' milieu

WEATHER

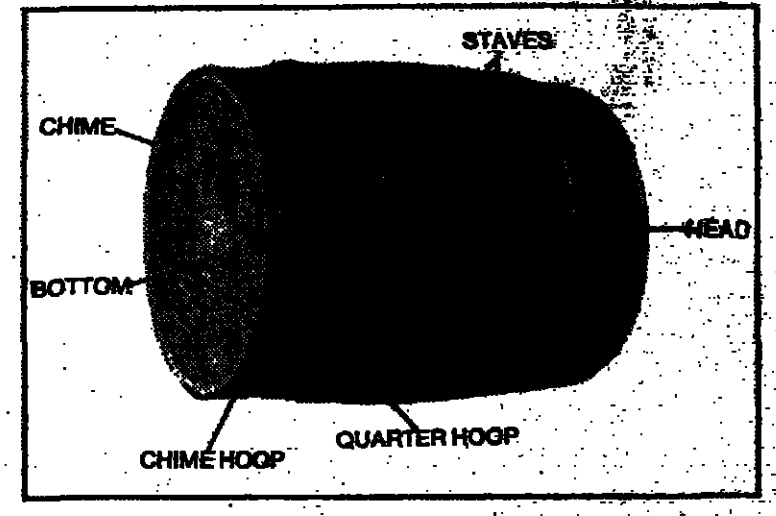
Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, ALBUQUERQUE, etc.



BOOKS

WHAT'S WHAT. A Visual Glossary of the Physical World. By Reginald Brazogian Jr. and David Fisher. \$65 pp. Illustrated. \$30. Hammond, 515 Valley Road, Maplewood, N.J. 07040. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ASSUME that on a freezing Sunday in February the hot-water heater stops giving hot water. The plumber's home phone is unlisted, of course, but you've reached a cousin of yours in Ashtabula who knows about these things. "Remove the access plate," she implores, "and see if the pilot light is out." "The access plate," you temporize, "the pilot light." "Yes, yes," she exhorts, "the metal thing that sticks out at the bottom." "The metal thing that sticks out at the bottom," you whimper, and wish her a happy Lincoln's Birthday.



to describe an English castle and drew a blank. Actually, that's the sort of problem that the book is best for solving. It wouldn't really do you much good to wake up alone at the controls of a 747 in flight, with nothing but a copy of "What's What" to help you back to earth. The diagram of the 747 cockpit tells you that the thing above the seat is the "overhead switch panel" and that the whistles off to the right in front of you is the "warning light panel," but it neglects to mention what the switches turn on and off, or of what the lights might be warning.

Myself, I sought entertainment in just browsing through "What's What," and I have to tell you that while all in all it's a terrific addition to the research shelf, there are certain things about it that disappoint me. To begin with, it isn't very good on sex. I mean, what's the good of a book on what various things look like and are

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

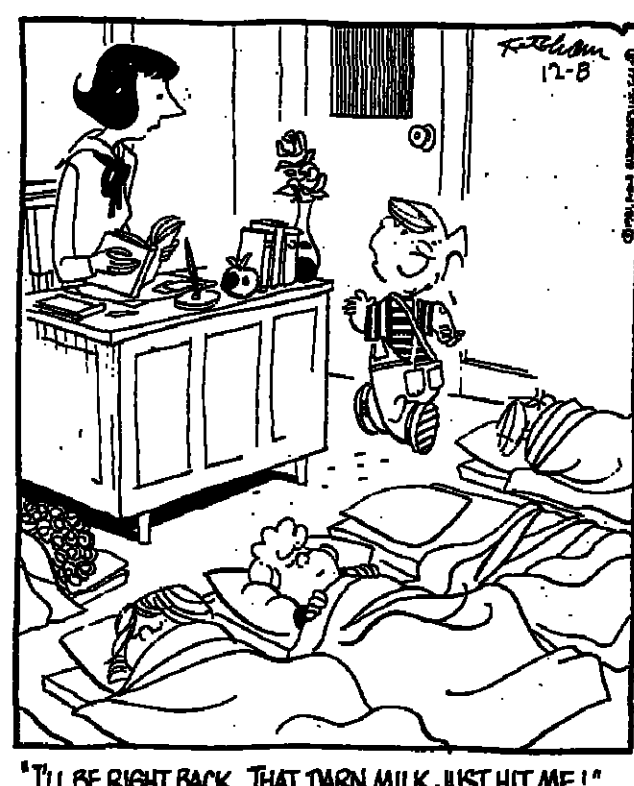
VIRTUALLY all U.S. experts use negative doubles when an opponent overcalls an opening bid of one of a suit. This solves many problems for the opener's partner, but it does sometimes permit a juicy penalty to remain unexploited.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, East, and West cards and scores.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with scrambled words like NEMOD, ADDEJ, LAIHNE, FYLLAT and a cartoon illustration.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Advertisement for International Funds, December 7, 1981. Lists various investment funds and their performance.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'reg 5p 027-23' and 'ALROU NDU'.



# Tragedy a Bitter Ingredient in Champion Indiana's Cup

By Malcolm Moran  
New York Times Service

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — As the bus headed south on Highway 37 on that giddy Tuesday last March, the basketball players from Indiana University sprinted out windows and saw something that remains as vivid in memory as the game they had won the night before.

At nearly every crossroad from here to Indianapolis, more than 40 miles, there were southern Indians. The morning after the Hoosiers defeated North Carolina in the national collegiate championships at Philadelphia, folks stood by the road and cheered, saying thanks.

The team reached Assembly Hall, the IU arena where thousands of students waited and where the players took the microphone, one by one, to give their own thanks. When sophomore all-American Isiah Thomas took the mike, the students spoke first:

"Two more years! ... Two more years! ... Two more years!" Ray Tolbert had already thought of that. The only senior among the starters, Tolbert had been thinking about those who would return. "The true Indiana team from my era was really going to be this year," Tolbert says. But at the start of this new year, Coach Bobby Knight had had to begin constructing a new team.

In the eight months since the celebration, Thomas has decided to turn pro and a tragedy has brought on feelings that these Hoosiers had never known. Last season's triumph is now a trophy in the lobby.

Less than a month after he had helped cut down the nets in Philadelphia, Thomas decided to pass up the two more years and take the security of the National Basketball Association: Drafted, he signed a four-year contract with Detroit reportedly worth \$1.6 million.

Three months after that, on July 25, came the shocking news — Landon Turner, the junior who had been the difference in the championship season, had been in an automobile accident. He was unconscious, with a fractured spine and paralysis in his arms and legs.

### Continuing Puzzle

Until late last season, Turner had been both the most talented athlete Knight had recruited at Indiana and the most consistently inconsistent. For two and a half years he had been an unsolvable puzzle.

Thomas had been voted the most valuable player during the NCAA tournament, but Turner finally made his mark. At least, he was more than just a remarkable physical specimen at 6 feet 10 inches and 240 pounds. He had been, to Knight's mind, the best player in the tournament.

The night after the accident Thomas met teammate Randy Wittman at Methodist Hospital. The feelings came in waves. "I kind of didn't believe it," Thomas said. "Then I just wanted to be close to him. Then I started feeling maybe kind of guilty that I had left Indiana."

Wittman remembers Thomas' saying: "If I knew this was going to happen, I wouldn't have left."

Turner was unconscious and Thomas had been prepared to see the worst. "But when I got in there," Thomas recalls, "he looked like Landon. He had a tube in his mouth and he had a neck brace on, but I hollered, 'Landon, Landon,' and his eyelids kind of fluttered." Thomas kept talking, even if Turner could not hear. For two hours, Thomas talked to his friend, held his hand, knelt by his bedside.

What Turner and Thomas had shared, among other things, was an address: Doghouse, c/o Robert M. Knight, Bloomington, Ind., 47405. Thomas laughs about it. "I could wasn't hollering at him," Thomas said. "He was hollering at me." Turner and the doghouse? "He owed it," Thomas said, laughing. "He bought the place."

### Unprepared

Success had come easily for Turner in high school. He averaged 21.4 points and 15.8 rebounds in his senior season. He was the best center in the state. But Turner was not prepared to play for Knight. He has soft eyes, an easy disposition and a gift for making people laugh, but those things did not help him on the court or in class.

Turner was 17 when he enrolled at Indiana in the fall of 1978. His grades were not good and Knight's grades at practice sometimes drove him to tears. That December, Turner was one of eight players disciplined for training violations. Five — including Turner, Tolbert and Mike Woodson — were put on probation.

The following March, in the National Invitation Tournament championship game victory, Turner scored 13 points and had five rebounds, holding Purdue's Joe Barry Carroll to 14 points. It was a glimpse of what could be.

### 'Anything He Wants To'

But all through his sophomore year and into the conference season last year, the pattern was the same: concentration followed closely by carelessness. Turner's classroom performance remained poor. As punishment, Knight ordered him to run at 7:30 in the mornings.

Turner's talent was hidden behind the black curtains of closed practices. "Sometimes," Thomas said, "Coach would get mad at him and Landon would have to practice the whole time. He couldn't come out. He'd get mad. He'd be playing against Ray [Tolbert]. He'd just own Ray when he really got mad. It was incredible."

"I'm telling you," Tolbert said, "when Landon gets mad, he can do anything he wants to. He took me apart."

But when the crowds appeared and the ball was tossed into the air, there was something missing. Knight was running out of tactics and patience. Finally, before a game against Northwestern last Feb. 12, Knight tried something new. "I told him he should go to the NBA," Knight said, "because he'd have a better chance of playing in that league than he ever had playing for us."

"We'd gone through this for two and a half years. I said, 'I just don't think you're ever going to play here.' It was the first time I told him, 'Landon, you can't play'."

That night, Turner's game began to change. He was sent into the game, dropped a pass, committed a couple of turnovers and quickly came out. But when he went back in, Turner made four of five shots, scored 9 points and committed just one foul. For those few minutes, Knight said, "He played as well as I had ever seen him play."

Three games later, Turner became a starter and Indiana won 10 straight. From then until the Monday night in Philadelphia, Turner was as good a player as Knight had ever been.

He was voted to the all-Final Four team. His grades were the best he'd made at Indiana. He began to see he would be expected to help younger players. And Knight had developed a special satisfaction for what Turner had achieved, for the difficult student who finally responded.

### Knight's Decision

By the time the Hoosiers had their celebration last March, Knight had begun the process of leaving the coaching business. Knight informed CBS Television, through a friend, that he would be interested in talking to the network about his future. But by August August he had decided to stay at Indiana.

The challenge of helping the Turner family raise money to meet its medical costs has become an important part of Knight's job. "I'm a coach," he said. "I think that's a coach's responsibility."

Not long ago, Knight stopped briefly at the nurse's station on the third floor of Methodist Hospital before walking past a sign that said SPINAL CORD and sitting next to Turner's bed.

Turner's grip was firm when he shook hands. He wore a less uncomfortable neck brace now, and weighed 219 pounds. He spoke of getting a degree and a job and maybe playing again someday. Turner had gradually regained the use of his hands and arms. He had played ping-pong in a wheelchair and had caught a basketball during twice-daily therapy. He had visited home for the first time.

The coach asked if Turner had tickets for an upcoming game with the Yugoslavian national team. "I got four comps, being a senior," Turner said, and smiled.

"What the hell have you done to get that?" Knight said, straight-faced.

Turner laughed. "I must've been pretty good. I covered Albert King, Al Wood, Kevin Boyle ..."

For nearly 30 minutes, they went back and forth, Knight sitting forward in mock seriousness, Turner leaning back to laugh. When Turner, in a serious moment, said he wasn't sure when he would return to school, Knight said: "You'll go back when we decide you'll go back. You have no say." Turner laughed again.



Landon Turner

... returning to cheers and a co-captaincy.

The coach noticed a small growth of hair above Turner's upper lip. "Hey, turkey, you better shave that off before the Yugoslavians get it. You were going to test me, weren't you?"

"I might even wear a uniform and report in," Turner said.

But he was clean-shaven when he was wheeled onto the court. And he was surprised by a public-address announcement that he had been named a team co-captain.

## Krieg Spurs Seahawks To 27-23 Upset of Jets

From Agency Dispatches

SEATTLE — Quarterback Dave Krieg passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to lead the Seahawks to a 27-23 National Football League upset victory over the New York Jets here Sunday.

The loss knocked New York (8-5-1) out of a first-place tie with Miami in the American Football Conference West.

Krieg put the 5-9 Seahawks ahead, 27-23, with 8:21 remaining.

### NFL ROUNDUP

on a 57-yard pass to Steve Largent. Largent, who caught seven Krieg passes for a career best 169 yards, took the pass on the Jet 17-yard line, behind safety Jesse Johnson, and sprinted in for the score.

The Jets had two chances to win after that, but with 7:10 left quarterback Richard Todd was intercepted by Dave Brown on the Seattle 17 and the Jets ran out of downs on the Seattle 43 with 52 seconds remaining.

The Seahawks went 77 yards in two plays — both passes to Largent — for the game-winner after a one-yard TD pass from Todd to Kevin Long had given New York a 23-20 lead with 9:21 left.

Krieg threw a 6-yard TD pass to Sam McCullum in the first quarter and ran one yard for a touchdown himself in the third period. Starting because Jim Zorn is sidelined with a broken left ankle, Krieg completed 20 of 26 passes for 264 yards and two TDs. He was intercepted twice.

Krieg, a second-year pro, played at tiny Millon College of Wisconsin and joined the Seahawks as a free agent.

"If anybody laughs at any college in the land about who may produce any football player," said coaching coach Walt Michaels, "Millon proved today they can produce a quarterback."

"He performed like a real veteran — a championship quarterback," said Jerry Rhone, Seattle's offensive coordinator. "For him to play against a defense like the Jets, well you couldn't ask for more. He's a gutsy kid."

The victory gave Seattle a 6-0 lifetime record against the Jets. New York had won five straight games since losing at home to the Seahawks Oct. 25.

Packers 31, Lions 17

In Green Bay, Wis., quarterback Lynn Dickey threw two scoring passes and Harrison Huckleby had two short-yardage touchdowns runs to spark the Packers' 31-17 upset of Detroit.

Dickey, who hit 20 of 31 passes for 279 yards, connected with Paul Coffman with a 5-yard TD pass with 17 seconds left in the half and later threw a 15-yard six-pointer to James Lofton.

Cowboys 37, Colts 13  
In Baltimore, Ron Springs scored three touchdowns in the first half as Tony Durret rushed for 175 yards as Dallas handed the Colts their 13th straight defeat, 37-

13. Springs scored twice on short runs caught a 2-yard TD pass from Glenn Carano, starting for injured quarterback Danny White. James Jones added a TD on a 59-yard run.

### Bills 28, Chargers 27

In San Diego, Joe Cribbs plunged a yard for a touchdown in the third period, leading Buffalo past the Chargers, 28-27.

Rolf Benirschke had kicked a 27-yard field goal to cut the Bills' lead to 28-27 and San Diego was moving in the final two minutes — but running back Chuck Muncie lost a fumble at the Buffalo 25.

Muncie earlier had scored his 19th touchdown of the year, tying the NFL record for rushing TDs in a season held by Jim Taylor and Earl Campbell.

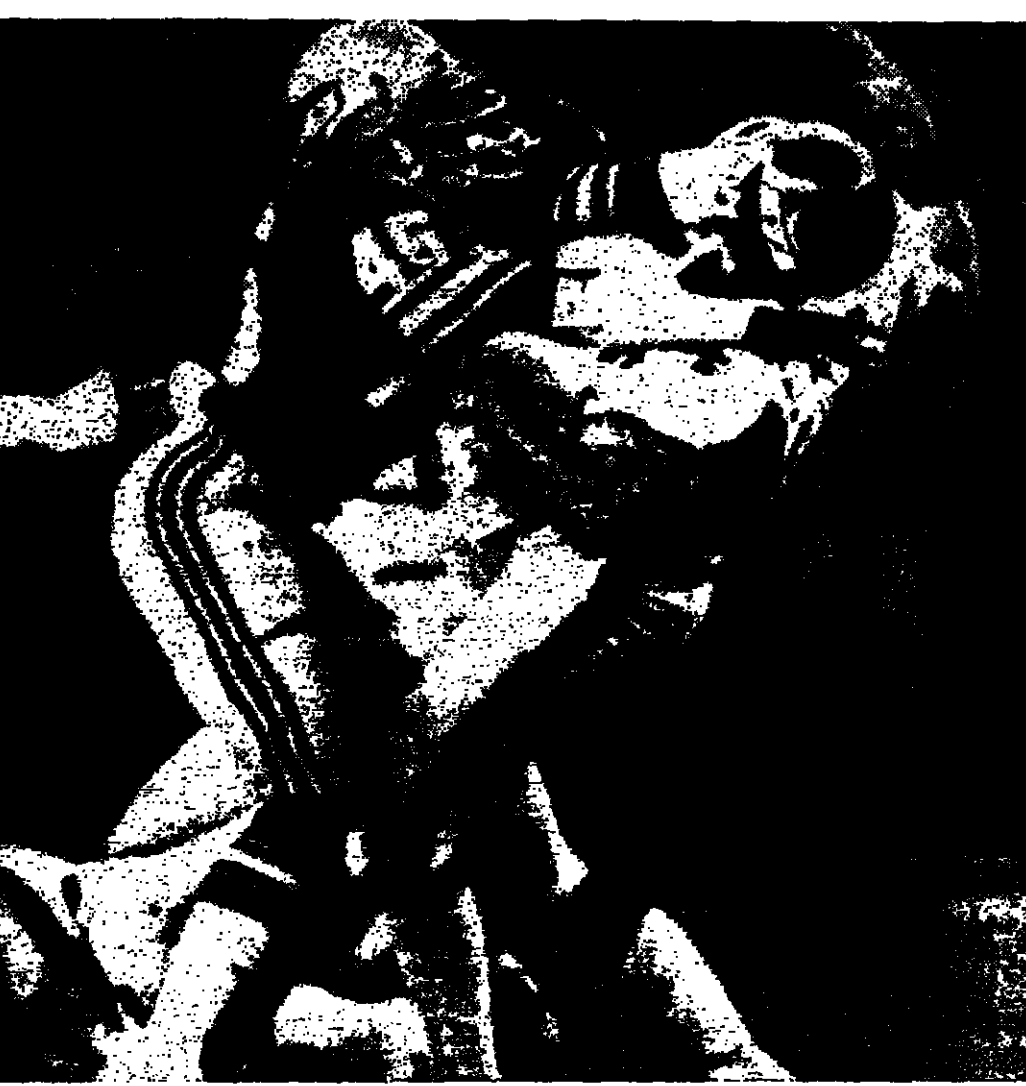
### Broncos 24, Falcons 23

In Tampa, Fla., quarterback Doug Williams threw two scoring passes, including one a 71-yarder to Theo Bell in the fourth quarter, in Tampa Bay's 24-23 squeaker over Atlanta.

Mick Luckhurst of the Falcons was wide to the right on a 45-yard field goal attempt with eight seconds left in the game.

### Broncos 16, Chiefs 13

In Denver, Rob Lytle and Larry Canada scored short-yardage TDs in the first half to lead the Broncos past Kansas City, 16-13. Denver also scored on a 23-yard field goal by Fred Steinfort.



Seahawk Ken Esley got to Jet quarterback Richard Todd with this second-period safety blitz.

## A Yankee Trout Pond's Deep-Autumn Farewell

By Nelson Bryant  
New York Times Service

LEMSTER, N.H. — Unlike Gerard Manley Hopkins's Margate, we did not grieve as we drove to Long Pond through Golden-grove unleafing.

It was the last day of the trout fishing season and the weather was ideal. For three days a cold norther had come down from Canada, twisting and rattling the gold and brown leaves of the oaks, maples and birches. Then the wind died and was reborn, soft and gentle, from the south and we arrived at Long Pond with three good hours left to fly-fish for the brook trout and splake it holds.

Why we chose Long Pond for our last trout fishing of the year is not altogether clear. There are other lakes or ponds in the area — Ramo's Pond in Goshen or Pleasant Lake in New London are two — that are more, or larger, trout.

Part of the reason is Long Pond's relatively unspoiled condition. There are a few homes and cabins on its eastern shore, but on the west side the forest is unbroken and if one faces it while fishing one can imagine, except for the occasional barking of a dog or the snarl of an outboard motor, that one is deep in the North Woods.

When Vic Pomicino and I arrived the wind had died, and the water was so smooth one could have seen a trout rising a quarter of a mile away.

The trout, alas, were not so occupied, but it was too late to go elsewhere and we reassured ourselves that when long shadows moved out from the western forest the fish would engage in an orgy of surface feeding. We unloaded Vic's ancient Old Town rowing canoe and launched it.

"Make sure to bring the sponge," he said. "I didn't get around to re-cansing the canoe this year."

We worked the west shore where various aquatic insects were hatching, but the trout were not pursuing them enthusiastically. We spotted only occasional fish rising on the surface, sometimes with their dorsal fins above water. They were, we reasoned, dining on the insects before they could become airborne.

The result of an hour-long effort to paddle within casting range was that we caught a few fish. Not large — none longer than 10 inches — but deep-bodied and in excellent shape. All were brook trout and all had been planted there a year or two before. There are a few wild trout lakes and ponds in New Hampshire, but most (Long Pond is an exception) are stocked every year.

Over the last few decades, Long Pond has been stocked with rain-

bow trout, brook trout and splake. In recent years, only brook trout have gone into the pond, and the last splake planting was in 1978.

Wearied of chasing the cruising fish — which most of the time eluded us by sounding — we went back to casting blind to likely locations, but that brought aboard only one more trout.

The occupant of one of the three other boats on the pond had apparently become unmoved by the reluctance of the fish to hit. Assisted by a good-size outboard motor, he began racing from spot to spot making half a dozen casts in each with a spinning rod, a plastic bubble and a fly — catching, as far as we could tell, nothing.

The last weeks of the trout fishing season in New Hampshire are limited to fly-fishing, but one is not, as in some states' waters, restricted to the cast fly. If a fly is the lure, it makes no difference how it is presented to the fish. (There is considerable reluctance by some anglers to limiting trout fishing, even for a small part of the season, to fly-casting, a restriction they regard as a form of snobbery.)

With the sun set, and we waited for the burst of surface feeding we were sure would take place.

But the few rises became even less frequent and then ended as we paddled back to the landing in the dying light.

That evening we learned that our hunger for a semiretreat pond had led us astray. George Dismard, superintendent of schools in Claremont, told us that he had visited Ramo's Pond the same afternoon.

At dusk, he reported, the pond had come alive with rising trout.

With a Sunday-Monday snowstorm wiping out the women's downhill races this week, Cooper, in her sixth year on the U.S. team, had time to talk about herself, her teammates and the good, bad and ugly of parts an American ski racer's life.

"Our whole rapport and the way we work together is why we have been doing so well," Cooper said of the rejuvenated team, which includes the promising downhill squad of Nelson, Holly Beth Flanders, Maria Maricich, Cindy Oak and Heidi Preuss, as well as slalomists Cooper and McKinney and Abbi Fisher.

"I think we're keeping an open mind as to what individuals need. It's an individual sport, yet we have to work as a team."

"While we all have to go places

## U.S. Women's Ski Team Confident

By Nick Stout  
New York Times Service

VAL D'ISERE, France — During dinner here the other night, someone looked over at a table occupied by the Australian ski team and remarked sympathetically about the "World Cup fringe" — those neglected, naively ambitious ski racers from the most un-Alpine corners of the earth. "A few years ago," he said, "that team could have been the American women."

He was right. For years the name Cindy Nelson was a virtual synonym for the U.S. women's team. One used to wonder what was going on in Colorado, Idaho, Vermont and New Hampshire.

But times have changed. Prodded into productivity by a French coach, Michel Rudizog, the U.S. females on the World Cup tour this winter radiate confidence. No longer are they on the fringes; they are much in the thick of it, and the feeling is that Tamara McKinney's giant slalom victories of last winter portend more to come.

... If not Typical

Representative, if not exactly typical, of the new breed is Christina Cooper. "A superb athlete," a team official said of the intelligent 22-year-old slalom and giant slalom specialist from Sun Valley, Idaho. "You could put her on any national soccer team tomorrow."

Cooper has yet to win a World Cup race, but last winter she was among the top five in seven races — and the runner-up in four of them.

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"I think we're keeping an open mind as to what individuals need. It's an individual sport, yet we have to work as a team."

"While we all have to go places

together and train together, we have to be sensitive to the fact that someone might be fed up and need a day off. Or that everyone is tired but still needs to be out there and train. Pushing us just enough so that we do go out even though we might not want to. Having that give and take with the coaches."

Cooper only recently finished high school, pushing herself through because she felt it was important. She improved her French by speaking it with Rudizog while he was her coach at Sun Valley.

"My whole family enjoys languages," she said. "It's such an opportunity to be over here and keep up with it. It's not a chore. It's a shame to turn yourself off to it, which is easy to do because you can be around Americans all day and cut yourself off from the fact that you're in Europe."

Such an attitude, not exactly a hallmark of Americans, bespeaks an intellectual curiosity uncommon in the ski racing community.

For Cooper, there has been a longstanding conflict between intellectual and athletic motivation. "Sometimes I get bored working month after month trying to make the perfect turn. That's why the coaches get so exasperated with me. One day I'll be skiing great and the next day I'll go up there feeling that this is so old and so boring, that I'm tired of banging gates."

"For quite a few years I was really dissatisfied with racing. I felt it wasn't enough, that there were too many other things I was missing. It seemed ridiculous. ... Now I'm more satisfied because I feel I'm getting a lot out of it."

"I also see that I can go on to school a year from now, or two years from now, and to some of the other things that interest me. ... I'd like to get into some writing and reading and into the intellectual things that I feel are missing in this life."

Something else is missing from a female ski racer's life: men to whom she can relate socially. North American ski teams spend most of the year away from home, either training or racing. "I think it's pretty unhealthy," Cooper said.

"It's too bad that the men's and women's circuits are separated. I don't think it's distracting to have guys around. That's not the reason

the circuits are apart, but the coaches always think we're going to get distracted.

"It's difficult and tiresome to have only other girls to relate to — very intense, very competitive women. So you just turn off part of your psyche for a few months until you can get back to your boyfriend, or your friends or who-mever. It's hard to bring out the best in yourself when only half of you is working."

Unworried

Cooper is philosophic about her prospects this winter. Last year's winless season "didn't really bother me," she said, "because I was really happy with my results. ... It just didn't come together. And I'm not worried that it won't. It's not like being first is the only goal."

"If you start winning and then you're not happy because you get seconds — well, that's ridiculous. For me it's more just being there, the whole journey, trying to bring the physical and the mental together. If that brings you to first, that's wonderful. If it doesn't, you should still be able to learn from it and enjoy the whole process."

Given her mixed attitude toward it all, Cooper's advice for a younger skier showing World Cup potential is in character: Laughing, she said, "I'd tell her to take up surfing."

Cooper is smiling as she says it. "I'd like to get into some writing and reading and into the intellectual things that I feel are missing in this life."

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### NHL Standings

Wales Conference		Patrick Division	
W	L	W	L
NY Islanders	15	7	4
Pittsburgh	14	10	12
Philadelphia	10	14	10
Washington	10	14	10
Winnipeg	8	16	18

Adams Division	
W	L
Buffalo	14
Boston	12
Calgary	10
Montreal	12
Hartford	7

Campbell Conference		Marv's Division	
W	L	W	L
Atlanta	12	8	11
Chicago	11	12	12
Edmonton	10	14	10
Los Angeles	10	14	10
San Jose	7	17	17

Western Conference		Hobson Division	
W	L	W	L
San Antonio	12	8	11
Denver	11	12	12
Utah	10	14	10
Houston	10	14	10
Colorado	7	17	17

Pacific Division	
W	L
Los Angeles	12
Phoenix	11
Portland	10
Golden State	10
San Jose	7

Eastern Conference		Adams Division	
W	L	W	L
Pittsburgh	15	7	4
Philadelphia	14	10	12
Washington	10	14	10
New Jersey	10	14	10

Central Division	
W	L
St. Louis	12
Chicago	11
Minnesota	



